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Moros Shooting the Chutes:

Filipinos Visit the Pike and Then Build a Chute in Their Own Village.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The boys in the Moro village at the World's Fair have learned a new kind of sport. They are shooting the chutes. Until a few days ago, they were quite content with diving for coins that the visitors tossed into the water with such reckless extravagance, and gambling away those same coins at monte, the game that the Spanish left as one of the worst heritages of their altogether bad dominion over the islands.

The diving has not been abandoned since the advent of the new pastime, for the pearl divers have come to look upon the coins of the Americans as their legitimate reward for coming to the World's Fair, and many of them expect to go home rich. In each of the bamboo and nipa houses that stand like cranes in the water, there are several banks, the securest kind of banking, into which the money is dropped as soon as the generous crowd has left the village, and these banks are opened only to pay debts of honor, monte debts. The entrance to the bank is a narrow slit in the bamboo door post, just below one of the joints. The joint below serves as a floor on which the coins fall. When one of the Moros has lost heavily at monte, he finds it necessary to break his bank in order to liquidate. In some of the houses the doorposts show a tragic succession of opened bamboo sections, each one a record of a day when fortune has frowned on the hapless player.

Now that the boys have had a visit to the Pike, all their old amusements have lost their former zest. And the sport is now of keenest interest is not likely to lose its fascination, for it is the thing the Moros ought to have invented instead of coming to America to learn about it. The Moro is a true amphibian, living with perfect comfort in the water, and this new amusement is almost all in the water.

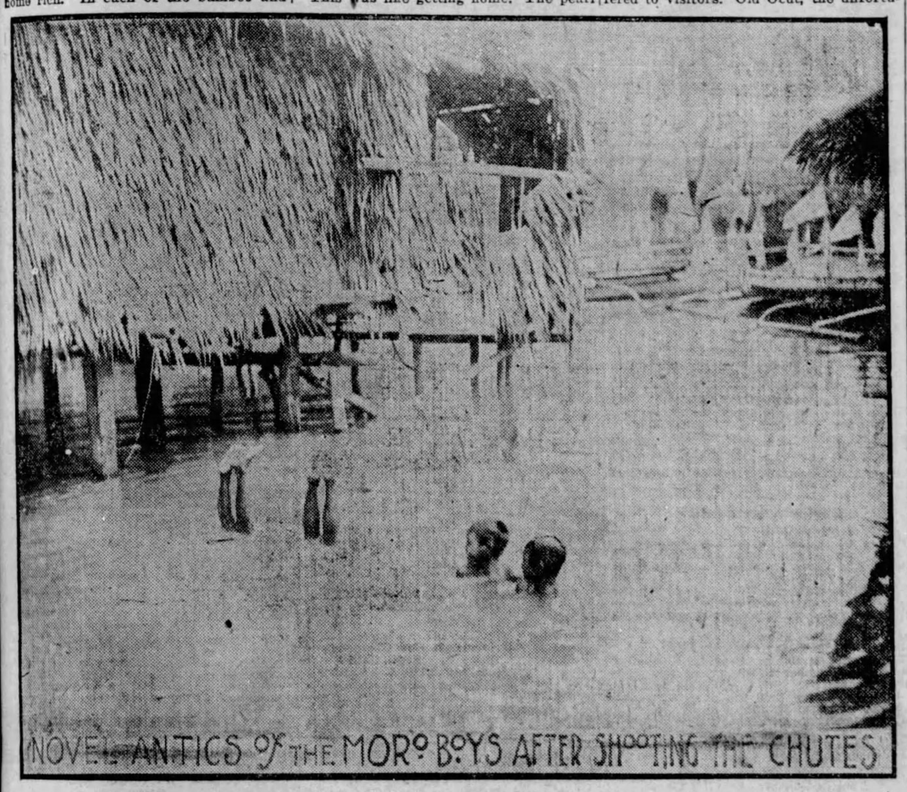
It is a real "Shoot the Chutes," such as no American ever thought of constructing, but it was patterned directly after the one on the Pike. When the Moro villages were given an outing, and were shown one after another of the elaborate concessions, they manifested a rather disappointing lack of interest in things that ought to have astonished them, until the scenic railway was reached. That was excitement sufficient to stir the heart of even the grandson of a desperate Moro pirate, and the boys were delighted. The thrilling experience was followed by a trip up the incline plane and a hair-raising descent down the steep slide into the water.

This was like getting home. The pearl divers were so well pleased that they all leaped overboard and scrambled up the incline in order to do it over. Next morning they begged to be taken back to the chutes, and when they were told that they could not go for a long time, one of them had a sudden inspiration. There are boats without number in the waters of Arrowhead Lake, great junks, pirate craft, sail boats and the kind the boys use, row boats that look like elongated wooden pans. Although they are hollowed out of a single log, they bear no resemblance to the Indian boats with which we are more or less familiar. They are not particularly seaworthy. The slightest upsetting of the equilibrium implies an almost certain upsetting of the boat, and the Moro boy likes his boat about as well up-side-down as the other way up.

When nobody was watching, two of the brightest of the youngsters took two long bamboo poles and placed them side by side, the lower ends in the water and the upper ends attached to a high board walk at the west end of the lake, leading from one of the exit gates. A little scooped out boat was then dragged up to the lake, placed on the bamboo poles and the youthful "shooters" scrambled in. Alas, the boat stuck. It refused to "shoot." It would scarcely slide at all, and when it finally reached the water, there was not even a splash.

The custodian of the village, seeing what the boys were trying to do, came to their rescue and had a primitive chute constructed of planed lumber, sufficiently sleek to give the boat the proper momentum. The bamboo poles were left and now serve as the incline plane up which the boats are drawn. Shooting the chutes has come to be one of the regular daily features of the entertainment offered to visitors. Old Ocut, the unfortunate outcast from the Lanao Moros, who acts as servant to the Datta, is allowed to leave his task of grinding rice each morning and afternoon long enough to give a fifteen minutes' performance.

Now that the Moros have learned the delights of the chute, they are eager to get home to tell their brothers and friends about the wonderful things that are done in the wonderful America, and it has already been hinted by some of them that by this time next year the water surrounding the island of the Samal Moros will have a complete fringe of chutes, where old and young may spend their time in shooting instead of playing monte. If the Moros have acquired nothing else by their trip to the World's Fair, they have at least learned to shoot the chutes, a means of killing time that certainly is better than the one they acquired from the Spanish in the Philippines.



THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Within the village school room now
Look with respectful eye;
That wingless imp who went down foot
May teach us how to fly.

That weeper over six times six
May track the unknown suns;
That sprite who fired the spitball now
May train a nation's guns.

Who stuck that pin upon the chair
May shake a tyrant's throne;
The swapper of the jacknife here
Uncounted millions own.

That pothook wrestler, ink begrimed,
May write on Glory's page;
Who stutters "See the Cat" may prove
The mouthpiece of his age.

While on the other side the aisle
Above it all they lord,
Those pigtailed angels will be both
Incentive and reward.
—McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

NO HOME OR COUNTRY

The Seminole Negro Indians Are in a Queer Predicament.

According to reports received at the war department, says the Washington Post, the so-called Seminole Negro Indians, sequestrated on Fort Clark military reservation in Texas, have neither country, home nor citizenship. The peculiar situation of these mongrel people has been under consideration at the war department for many years, with a view to more clearly defining their legal and political status, but so far nothing has been done for their relief. There are about 150 of these Indians. They all reside at Fort Clark, by permission of the war department, and are under the control of the post commander. They are reputed to be peaceable and honest, live in huts and houses, cultivate some ground, raise a little stock and support themselves by their own labor. Twenty of them are enlisted scouts, eight at Fort Clark and twelve at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and as such, it is reported, render excellent service. Their history in brief appears as follows:

They were originally with the Seminole Indians in Florida. About 1849 their ancestors emigrated to Mexico. Corporal Tibbits, a survivor of these movements, the oldest man among them, and who claims to have been born in the Indian Territory, says: "We remained in Mexico until 1870, then recrossed into the United States at Eagle Pass, Tex., (old Fort Duncan). A number of us then enlisted as scouts. About forty of these scouts, with their families, came to Fort Clark in 1876." He claims that some kind of "a treaty paper," which was accidentally burned, promised them homes back in the Indian nation (Indian Territory).

It seems that by a ruling of the interior department they are not beneficiaries in any respect under the Seminole treaty of 1866.

General McKibben, in his annual report for 1900, said, regarding these people:

"Having forfeited their rights to residence and citizenship in Mexico, and being neither citizens of the United States nor recognized by the Seminoles as part of their people, some action should be taken whereby the status of these people may be defined. It is respectfully recommended that the attention of congress be called to these people."

General Grant stated in his annual report of 1903 that "many, if not all, of the male adults have been at one time or another enlisted in the army as scouts, so that at the present time the entire adult male population may be regarded more or less, as discharged veterans; in some instances the grandfather, father and son, in a family having all served as scouts in the regular army. * * * As it is, however, they are an interesting tribe of mongrel Americans and dependent as they are upon the mercy and management of the military at Fort Clark, they are nothing more than wards of the military department.

"In the final consideration of the status of these people with the view to determine what shall be done with them," said General Grant, "I recommend that the government purchase or secure in the Indian Territory a tract of land sufficient and suitable for the support of these so-called Seminole negroes, and that they be located thereon, with full permanent title and some immediate help to start them as farmers."

General Lee, the present commander of the Department of Texas, has just made a special report to the war department regarding these Indians in which he indorses the recommendations of Generals McKibben and Grant, that suitable provision be made for them. General Lee speaks of the Indians as "deserving people," and says that "they have rendered most faithful and efficient service as scouts and merit generous treatment." He concurs in the recommendation that they may be given a home in the Indian Territory. "If this should be impracticable," says he, "it is suggested that they be permitted to remain on the Fort Clark military reservation as now; and in the event of the abandonment of the reservation a suitable portion of the same be allotted to them for homes. In recognition of their past excellent services and their present usefulness along the border as required, it is recommended that their enlistment and re-enlistment as scouts be continued without reduction."

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XXIX.

The summer ended, the autumn passed, and Christmas approached. Nothing of much importance had taken place among the characters of this little history. The Southern Land and Timber company, and Wilson in particular, had disappointed Miller and Alan by their reticence in regard to the progress of the railroad scheme. At every meeting with Wilson they found him either really or pretendedly indifferent about the matter. His concern, he told them, was busy in other quarters, and that he really did not know what they would finally do about it.

"He can't pull the wool over my eyes," Miller told his friend, after one of these interviews. "He simply thinks he can freeze you out by holding off till you have to raise money."

"He may have inquired into my father's financial condition," suggested Alan, with a long face.

"Most likely," replied the lawyer.

"And discovered exactly where we stand."

"Perhaps, but we must not believe that till we know it. I'm going to try to checkmate him. I don't know how, but I'll think of something. He feels that he has the upper hand now, but I'll interest him some of these days."

Alan's love affair had also been dragging. He had had numerous assurances of Dolly's constancy, but since learning how her father had acted the night he supposed she had eloped with Alan, her eyes had been opened to the seriousness of offending Colonel Barclay. She now knew that her marriage against his will would cause her immediate disinheritance, and she was too sensible a girl to want to go to Alan without a dollar and with the doors of her home closed against her. Besides, she believed in Alan's future. She, somehow, had more faith in the railroad than any other interested person. She knew, too, that she was now more closely watched than formerly. She had, with firm finality, refused Frank Hillhouse's offer of marriage, and that had not helped her case in the eyes of her exasperated parent. Her mother occupied neutral ground; she had a vague liking for Alan Bishop, and, if the whole truth must be told, was heartily enjoying the situation. She was enjoying it so subtly and so heartily, in her own bloodless way, that she was at times almost afraid of its ending suddenly.

On Christmas Eve Adele was expected home from Atlanta, and Alan had come in town to meet her. As it happened, an accident delayed her train so that it would not reach Darley till ten o'clock at night instead of six in the evening, so there was nothing for her brother to do but arrange for their staying that night at the Johnston House. Somewhat to Alan's surprise, who had never discovered the close friendship and constant correspondence existing between Miller and his sister, the former announced that he was going to spend the night at the hotel and drive out to the farm with them the next morning. Of course, it was agreeable, Alan reflected, but it was a strange thing for Miller to propose.

From the long veranda of the hotel after supper that evening the two friends witnessed the crude display of holiday fireworks in the street below. Half a dozen big bonfires made of dry goods boxes, kerosene and tar barrels, and refuse of all kinds were blazing along the main street. Directly opposite the hotel the only confectionery and toy store in the place was crowded to overflowing by eager customers, and in front of it the purchasers of fireworks were letting them off for the benefit of the bystanders. Fire-crackers were exploded by the package, and every now and then a clerk in some store would come to the front door and fire off a gun or a revolver.

All this noise and illumination was at its height when Adele's train drew up in the car-shed. The bonfires near at hand made it as light as day and she had no trouble recognizing the two friends.

"Oh, what an awful racket!" she exclaimed, as she released herself from Alan's embrace and gave her hand to Miller.

"It's in your honor," Miller laughed, as, to Alan's vast astonishment, he held on to her hand longer than seemed right. "We ought to have had the brass band out."

"Oh, I'm so glad to get home," said Adele, laying her hand on Miller's extended arm. Then she released it to give Alan her trunk checks. "Get them, brother," she said. "Mr. Miller will take care of me. I suppose you are not going to drive home tonight."

"Not if you are tired," said Miller, in a tone Alan had never heard his friend use to any woman, nor had he ever seen such an expression on Miller's face as lay there while the lawyer's eyes were feasting themselves on the girl's beauty.

Alan hurried away after the trunks and a porter. He was almost blind with a rage that was new to him. Was Miller deliberately beginning a flirtation with Adele at a moment's notice? And had she been so spoiled by the "fast set" of Atlanta during her stay there that she would allow it—even if Miller was a friend of the family? He found a negro porter near the heap of luggage that had been hurled from the baggage-car, and ordered his sister's trunks taken to the hotel. Then he followed the couple moodily up to the hotel parlor. He was destined to undergo another shock, for on entering that room, he surprised Miller and Adele on a sofa behind the big square piano with their heads suspiciously near together, and so deeply were they engaged in conversation that, although he drew up a chair near them, they paid no heed to him further than to recognize his appearance with a lifting of their eyes. They were talking of social affairs in Atlanta and people whose names were unfamiliar to Alan. He rose and stood before the fireplace, but they did not notice his change of position. Truly it was maddening. He told himself that Adele's pretty face and far too easy manner had attracted Miller's attention temporarily, and the fellow was daring to enter one of his flirtations right before his eyes. Alan would give him a piece of his mind at the first opportunity, even if he was under obligations to him. Indeed, Miller had greatly disappointed him, and so had Adele. He had always thought she, like Dolly Barclay, was different from other girls; but no, she was like them all. Miller's attention had simply turned her head. Well, as soon as he had a chance he would tell her a few things about Miller and his views of women. That would put her on her guard, but it would not draw out the poisoned sting left by Miller's presumption, or indelicacy, or whatever it was. Alan rose and stood at the fire unnoticed for several minutes, and then he reached out and drew on the old-fashioned bell-pull in the chimney-corner. The porter appeared, and Alan asked: "Is my sister's room ready?"

"Yes, it's good and warm now, suh," said the negro. "I started the fire an hour ago."

Miller and Adele had paused to listen.

"Oh, you are going to hurry me off to bed," the girl said, with an audible sigh.

"You must be tired after that ride," said Alan, coldly.

"That's a fact, you must be," echoed Miller. "Well, if you have to go, you can finish telling me in the morning. You know I'm going to spend the night here, where I have a regular room, and I'll see you at breakfast."

"Oh, I'm so glad," said Adele. "Yes, I can finish telling you in the morning." Then she seemed to notice her brother's long face, and she laughed out teasingly: "I bet he and Dolly are no nearer together than ever."

"You are right," Miller joined in her mood; "the colonel still has his dogs ready for Alan, but they'll make it up some day, I hope. Dolly is next to the smartest girl I know."

"Oh, you are a flatterer," laughed Adele, and she gave Miller her hand "Don't forget to be up for early breakfast. We must start soon in the morning. I'm dying to see the home folks."

Alan was glad that Miller had a room of his own, for he was not in a mood to converse with him, and when Adele had retired he refused Miller's proffered cigar and went to his own room.

Miller grunted as Alan turned away. "He's had bad news of some sort," he thought, "and it's about Dolly Barclay. I wonder, after all, if she would stick to a poor man. I begin to think some women would. Adele is of that stripe—yes, she is, and isn't she stunning-looking? She's a gem of the first water, straight as a die, full of pluck and—she's all right—all right!"

He went out on the veranda to smoke and enjoy repeating these things over to himself. The bonfires in the street were dying down to red embers, around which stood a few stragglers; but there was a blaze of new light over the young man's head. Along his horizon had dawned a glorious reason for his existence; a reason that discounted every reason he had ever entertained. "Adele, Adele," he said to himself, and then his cigar went out. Perhaps his thoughts ran on in their mad race with happiness—perhaps, with her fair head on her pillow, she was thinking of him as he was of her.

Around the corner came a crowd of young men singing negro songs. They passed under the veranda, and Miller recognized Frank Hillhouse's voice. "That you, Frank?" Miller called out, leaning over the railing.

"Yes—that you, Ray?" Hillhouse stepped out into view. "Come on; we are going to turn the town over. Every sign comes down, according to custom, you know. Old Thad Moore is drunk in the calaboose. They put him in late this evening. We are going to mask and let him out. It's a dandy racket; we are going to make him think we are White Caps, and then set him down in the bosom of his family. Come on."

"I can't tonight," said Miller, with a laugh. "I'm dead tired."

"Well, if you hear all the church bells ringing, you needn't think it's fire, and jump out of your skin. We ain't going to sleep tonight, and we don't intend to let anybody else do it."

"Well, go it while you are young," Miller retorted, with a laugh, and Hillhouse joined his companions in mischief and they passed on singing merrily.

Miller threw his cigar away and went to his room. He was ecstatically happy. The mere thought that Adele Bishop was under the same roof with him, and on the morrow was going to people who liked him, and leaned on his advice and experience gave him a sweet content that thrilled him from head to foot.

"Perhaps I ought to tell Alan," he mused, "but he'll find it out soon enough; and, hang it all, I can't tell him how I feel about his own sister, after all the rot I've stuffed into him."

XXX

The next morning, as soon as he was up, Alan went to his sister's room. He found her dressed and ready for him. She was seated before a cheerful grate-fire, looking over a magazine she had brought to pass the time on the train.

"Come in," she said, pleasantly enough, he reflected, now that Miller was not present to absorb her attention. "I expected you to get up a little earlier. Those guns down at the bar room just about daybreak waked me, and I couldn't go to sleep again. There is no use denying it, Al, we have a barbarous way of amusing ourselves up here in North Georgia."

He went in and stood with his back to the fire, still unable to rid his brow of the frown it had worn the night before.

"Oh, I reckon you've got too citified for us," he said, "along with other accomplishments that fast set down there has taught you."

Adele laid her book open on her lap.

"Look here, Alan," she said quite gravely. "What's the matter with you?"

"Nothing, that I know of," he said, without meeting her direct gaze.

"Well, there is," she said, as the outcome of her slow inspection of his clouded features.

He shrugged his shoulders and gave her his eyes steadily.

"I don't like the way you and Miller are carrying on." He hurled the words at her sullenly. "You see, I know him through and through."

"Well, that's all right," she replied, not flinching from his indignant stare, "but what's that got to do with my conduct and his?"

"You allow him to be too familiar with you," Alan retorted. "He's not the kind of a man for you to—to act that way with. He has flirted with a dozen women and thrown them over; he doesn't believe in the honest love of a man for a woman, or the love of a woman for a man."

"Ah, I am at the first of this!" Adele, instead of being put down by his stormy words, was smiling inwardly. Her lips were rigid, but Alan saw the light of keen amusement in her eyes. "Is he really so dangerous? That makes him doubly interesting. Most girls love to handle masculine gunpowder. Do you know, if I was Dolly Barclay, for instance, an affair with you would not be much fun, because I'd be so sure of you. The dead level of your past would alarm me."

"Thank heaven, all women are not alike!" was the bolt he hurled at her. "If you knew as much about Ray Miller as I do, you'd act in a more dignified way on a first acquaintance with him."

"On a first—oh, I see what you mean!" Adele put her handkerchief to her face and treated herself to a merry laugh that exasperated him beyond endurance. Then she stood up, smoothing her smile away. "Let's go down to breakfast. I'm as hungry as a bear. I told Rayburn—I mean your dangerous friend, Mr. Miller—that we'd meet him in the dining room. He says he's crazy for a cup of coffee with whipped cream in it. I ordered it just now."

"The dev—" Alan bit the word in two and strode from the room, she following. The first person they saw in the big dining room was Miller, standing at the stove in the center of the room warming himself. He scarcely looked at Alan in his eagerness to have a chair placed for Adele at a little table reserved for three in a corner of the room, which was presided over by a slick-looking mulatto waiter, whose father had belonged to Miller's family.

"I've been up an hour," he said to her. "I took a stroll down the street to see what damage the gang did last night. Every sign is down or hung where it doesn't belong. To tease the owner, an old negro drayman, whom everybody jokes with, they took his wagon to pieces and put it together again on the roof of Harmon's drug store. How they got it there is a puzzle that will go down in local history like the building of the Pyramids."

"Whiskey did it," laughed Adele; "that will be the final explanation."

"I think you are right," agreed Miller.

Alan bolted his food in glum silence, unnoticed by the others. Adele's very grace at the table, as she prepared Miller's coffee, and her apt repartee added to his discomfiture. He excused himself from the table before they had finished, mumbling something about seeing if the horses were ready, and went into the office. The last blow to his temper was dealt by Adele as she came from the dining room.

"Mr. Miller wants to drive me out in his buggy to show me his horses," she said, half smiling. "You won't mind, will you? You see, he'll want his team out there to get back in, and—"

"Oh, I don't mind," he told her. "I see you are bent on making a goose of yourself. After what I've told you about Miller, if you still—"

But she closed his mouth with her hand.

"Leave him to me, brother," she said, as she turned away. "I'm old enough to take care of myself, and—and—well, I know men better than you do."

When Alan reached home he found that Miller and Adele had been there half an hour. His mother met him at the door with a mysterious smile on her sweet old face, as she nodded at the closed door of the parlor.

"Don't go in there now," she whispered. "Adele and Mr. Miller have been there ever since they come. I raillly believe they are in love with each other. I never saw young folks act more like it. When I met 'em it looked jest like he wanted to kiss me, he was so happy. Now wouldn't it be fine if they was to get married? He's the nicest man in the state, and the best catch."

"Oh, mother," said Alan, "you don't understand. Rayburn Miller is—"

"Well, Adele will know how to manage him," broke in the old lady, too full of her view of the fomance to harken to his; "she ain't no fool, son. She'll twist him around her finger if she wa nts to. She's pretty, an' stylish, an' as sharp as a brier. Ah, he's jest seen it all and wants her; you can't fool me! I know how people act when they are in love. I've seen hundreds, and I never saw a worse case on both sides than this is."

Going around to stables to see that his horses were properly attended to, Alan met his uncle leaning over the railfence looking admiringly at a young colt that was prancing around the lot.

"Christmas gift," said the old man, suddenly. "I ketched you that time shore pop."

"Yes, you got ahead of me," Alan admitted.

The old man came nearer to him, nodding his head towards the house. "Heerd the news?" he asked, with a broad grin of delight.

"What news is that?" Alan asked, dubiously.

"Young Miss," a name given Adele by the negroes, and sometimes used jestingly by the family—"Young Miss has knocked the props clean from under Miller."

Alan frowned and hung his head for a moment; then he said:

"Uncle Ab, do you remember what I told you about Miller's opinion of love and women in general?"

The old man saw his drift and burst into a full, round laugh.

"I know you told me what he said about love an' women in general, but I know as you said what he thought about women in particular. This heer's a particular case. I tell you she's fixed him. Yore little sis has done the most complete job out o' tough material I ever inspected. He's a gone coon; he'll never make another brag; he's tied hand an' foot."

Alan looked straight into his uncle's eyes. A light was breaking on him. "Uncle Ab," he said, "do you think he is—really in love with her?"

"Ef he ain't, an' don't ax yore pa an' ma fer 'er before a month's gone, I'll deed you my farm. Now, look heer. A feller knows his own sister less'n he does anybody else; that's beca'se you never have thought of Adele follerin' in the trail of womankind. You'd hate fer a brother o' that town gal to be raisin' sand about you, wouldn't you? Well, you go right on an' let them two kill the'r own rats."

Alan and his uncle were returning to the house when Pole Baker dismounted at the front gate and came into the yard.

Since becoming a landed proprietor his appearance had altered for the better most materially. He wore a neat, well-fitting suit of clothes and a new hat, but of the same broad dimensions as the old. Its brim was pinned up on the right side by a little brass ornament.

"I seed Mr. Miller drive past my house awhile ago with Miss Adele," he said. "an' I come right over. I want to see all of you together."

Just then Miller came out of the parlor and descended the steps to join them.

"Christmas gift, Mr. Miller!" cried Pole. "I ketched you that time."

"And if I paid up, you'd cuss me out," retorted the lawyer, with a laugh. "I haven't forgotten the row you raised about that suit of clothes. Well, what's the news? How's your family?"

"About as common, Mr. Miller," said Pole. "My wife's gittin' younger an' younger ever' day. Sence she moved in 'er new house, an' got to whitewashin' fences an' makin' flower-beds, an' one thing another, she looks like a new person. I'd 'a' bought 'er a house long ago ef I'd 'a' knowed she wanted it that bad. Oh, we put on the lugs now! We wipe with napkins after eatin', an' my littlest un sets in a high-chair an' says 'Please pass the gravy,' like he'd been off to school. Sally says she's a-goin' to send 'em, an' I don't keer ef she does; they'll stand head, ef they go; the'r noggin's look like squashes, but they 're full o' seeds, an' don't you ferget it."

"That they are!" intoned Abner Daniel.

"I've dropped onto a little news," said Pole. "You know what a old moonshiner cayn't pick up in these mountains from old pards ain't wuth lookin' fer."

"Railroad?" asked Miller, interestedly.

"That's fer you-uns to make out," said Baker. "Now, I ain't a-goin' to give away my authority, but I rid twenty miles yesterday to substantiate what I heerd, an' know it's nothin' but the truth. You all know old Bobby Milburn's been buyin' timber-land up about yore property, don't you?"

"I didn't know how much," answered Miller, "but I knew he had secured some."

"Fust and last in the neighborhood of six thousand acres," affirmed Pole, "an' he's still on the war-path. What fust attracted my notice was findin' out that old Bobby hain't a dollar to his name. That made me suspicious, an' I went to work to investigate."

"Good boy!" said Uncle Abner, in an admiring undertone.

"Well, I found out he was usin' Wilson's money, an' secretly buyin' fer him; an' what's more, he seems to have unlimited authority, an' a big bank account to draw from."

There was a startled pause. It was broken by Miller, whose eyes were gleaming excitedly.

"It's blame good news," he said, eying Alan.

"Do you think so?" said Alan, who was still under his cloud of displeasure with his friend.

"Yes; it simply means that Wilson intends to build that road. He's been quiet, and pretending indifference, for two reasons. First, to bring us to closer terms, and next to secure more land. Alan, my boy, the plot thickens! I'm getting that fellow right where I want him. Pole, you have brought us a dandy Christmas gift, but I'll be blamed if you get a thing for it. I don't intend to get shot."

Then they all went to find Bishop to tell him the news.

XXXI.

It was a cold, dry day about the middle of January. They were killing hogs at the farm. Seven or eight negroes, men and women, had gathered from all about the neighborhood to assist in the work and get the parts of the meat usually given away in payment for such services.

Two hogsheads for hot water were half buried in the ground. A big iron pot with a fire beneath it was heating water and a long fire of logs heaped over with big stones was near by. When hot, the stones were to be put into the cooling water to raise the temperature, it being easier to do this than to replace the water in the pot. The hogs to be killed were grunting and squealing in a big pen near the barn.

Abner Daniel and old man Bishop were superintending these preparations when Alan came from the house to say that Rayburn Miller had just ridden out to see them on business. "I think it's the railroad," Alan informed his father, who always displayed signs of almost childish excitement when the subject came up. They found Miller in the parlor being entertained by Adele, who immediately left the room on their arrival. They all sat down before the cheerful fire. Miller showed certain signs of embarrassment at first, but gradually threw them off and got down to the matter in hand quite with his office manner.

"I've got a proposition to make to you, Mr. Bishop," he opened up, with a slight flush on his face. "I've been making some inquiries about Wilson, and I am more and more convinced that he intends to freeze us out—or you rather—by holding off till you are obliged to sell your property for a much lower figure than you now ask for it."

"You think so," grunted Bishop, pulling a long face.

"Yes; but what I now want to do is to show him, indirectly, that we are independent of him."

"Huh!" ejaculated Bishop, even more dejectly—"huh! I say!"

Alan was looking at Miller eagerly, as if trying to divine the point he was about to make. "I must confess," he smiled, "that I can't well see how we can show independence right now."

"Well, I think I see a way," said Miller, the flush stealing over his face again. "You see, there is no doubt that Wilson is on his high horse simply because he thinks he could call on you for that twenty-five thousand dollars and put you to some trouble raising it without—without, I say, throwing your hand on the market. I can't blame him." Miller went on, smiling, "for it's only what any business man would do, who is out for profit, but we must not knuckle to him."

"Huh, huh!" Bishop grunted, in deeper despondency.

"How do you propose to get around the knuckling process?" asked Alan, who had caught the depression influencing his parent.

"I'd simply take up that note," said the lawyer. "You know, under the contract, we are privileged to pay it tomorrow if we wish. It would simply paralyze him. He's so confident that you can't take it up that he has not even written to ask if you want to renew it or not. Yes; he's confident that he'll rake in that security—so confident that he has been, as you know, secretly buying land near yours."

Old Bishop's eyes were wide open. In the somewhat darkened room the firelight reflected in them showed like illuminated blood-spots. He said nothing, but breathed heavily.

"But," exclaimed Alan, "Ray, you know we—father has invested that money, and the truth is, that he and mother have already had so much worry over the business that they would rather let the land go at what was raised on it than to—to run any more risks."

Bishop groaned out his approval of this elucidation of his condition and sat silently nodding his head. The very thought of further risks stunned and chilled him.

Miller's embarrassment now descended on him in full force.

"I was not thinking of having your father disturb his investments," he said. "The truth is, I have met with a little financial disappointment in a certain direction. For the last three months I have been raking and scraping among the dry bones of my investments to get up exactly twenty-five thousand dollars to secure a leading interest in a cotton mill at Darley, of which I was to be president. I

THOMAS B. REED'S GRAVE

At the grave in Evergreen cemetery at Portland, Me., where the late Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the national house of representatives, is buried, has been placed an enduring but not elaborate monument of white Hallowell granite, which rests on a large base stone of the same material. The monument is about ten feet high, tapering slightly from base to top. The only decoration is a laurel wreath in relief on one side, modelled on the wreaths by St. Gaudens that are seen on the Shaw memorial in this city. Below the wreath are these words: "Thomas Brackett Reed, 1830-1892. His record is with the Faithful, the Brave and the True of all Nations and All Ages." It is sufficient, but it is not too much to say of that sturdy soul who in the storm center of American politics would not yield his convictions to accomplish his personal advancement. The monument is typical of the man. He was himself a column as unbending as granite when his conviction of right and duty was clear. Neither praise nor blame deflected him from his determined course. His will was absolute, his courage unshaken in every exigency. He was not afraid nor ashamed to become a private citizen.—Boston Herald.

THE FIRST NIGHT TRAINS

Henry Gassaway Davis found his first advancement when he secured the coveted position of brakeman on a freight train of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was not long before he was advanced to the more responsible position of freight conductor, responsible in these days, but far more so, relatively, in those. At 24 he was again promoted, this time to the position of superintendent in charge of the running of all the trains. He introduced an innovation which marked a decided advance step in railroading. Up to that time it had not been considered practicable to run trains at night. When nightfall came freight trains and passenger trains alike were "tied up," their journeys to be resumed only when daylight came. Davis held that there was no good reason why they should not be run by night as well as by day, and proved it. His first night train from Cumberland to Baltimore marked an important epoch in railroading.—Leslie's Monthly.

REMARKABLE NATURAL SCULPTURE.

Here is an example of a freak of nature as curious as it is interesting. The old woman's features are strongly outlined, and while there is no current legend connected with this strange rock portrait the natives feel a friendly interest in her presence and would sustain a sense of personal loss if they were to wake up some morning and find her not there.

Among the many portraits formed by nature when in a sportive mood, that of "Old Mary Ann" is well worth viewing.

FARMER FIGHTS A HUGE SNAKE

In an encounter with a huge snake of an unknown species near the mouth of a cave in the hills, Norman Jones, who had heard that the cave was the haunt of a snake, saw the reptile sunning itself as he approached the cave, says the Indianapolis News. Seizing a club, he attacked the snake, believing he could kill it with little trouble. But the snake proved a formidable adversary for an hour. At one time the snake coiled about his neck and was slowly strangling him when he managed to cut it with his pocket knife. The snake released its hold and dropped to the ground. Believing the reptile dead, Jones made his way to a farm house. He returned with two men, who were to assist in skinning the prize. But the snake had disappeared in the cave, leaving a trail behind it. Jones says the snake was almost 12 feet long and that his black body was at least three feet in circumference. Its head was large and flat, and a yellow streak ran from its head to its tail down the middle of its back. Jones declares that he will explore the cave and kill the snake if he can find anyone to aid him. It is said that parts of the cave which was once a rendezvous of robbers, have never been explored. In recent years many persons have seen the snake near the mouth of the cave and the place has been given a wide berth.

RICHEST MEXICAN.

General Luis Terrazas, "the richest Mexican," is going to make a tour of the United States, Gen. Terrazas is a person who is said to be worth, on a conservative estimate, $200,000,000. He has a heap of gold, real cash, so we are told, amounting to about $150,000,000, or perhaps a few millions more. He is called the largest individual land owner in the world. His real estate is said to be about 20,000,000 acres, consisting of fifteen huge ranches or haciendas. The rich Mexican has fifteen farms, each one of which is almost as large as the state of Delaware. He is the reputed owner of herds of cattle supposed to number about 1,000,000; towns are situated in his domains; he has banks and factories; 10,000 rustlers and cowboys round up his cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

A BABY CAMEL.

Baby camels are great pets in South Africa, and are nursed and tended by their attendants. The very young camel is an awkward creature, with a long neck and

uncertain legs. During the first few months they weigh no more than an ordinary dog.

THE COUNTY JUSTICE.

I well remember one case before a justice in which I acted as respondent's counsel in a criminal action and in which an older and well-known attorney was my opponent. As I thought then, and as I know now, the law and the evidence was well in favor of my client, and at the close of the arguments I looked with great confidence for a prompt acquittal. Judge of my astonishment when my unfortunate client was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days in jail. I promptly entered an appeal and furnished sureties to prosecute the same. Before I left the court room the justice took occasion to take me aside and say: "Young man, I kinder thought ye ware right, but I knowed Judge W—— (naming my opponent) is a sight older'n you be, and a sight better lawyer'n you be, and so of course I gin him judgment."—Judge Shute in Leslie's Monthly.

BURNING OLD PAPERS.

There are times when we all have bundles and old papers which have to be burnt, and this is dangerous in a fire-grate, says the Philadelphia North American. The following is a method which will avert danger of the chimney catching fire:

Make a tight roll of all the papers and fasten them with some pieces of wire. They will then form a kind of log, and burn slowly without flames. The roll may be made any size, and several burnt together.

Apple and Cream Cheese.

Slices of apple spread with cream cheese have been served repeatedly at a great hotel in New York of late in luncheons.—Good Housekeeping.

THE POOR RICH.

The devices of the daughters of rich men to make their own money are perfectly well known to the managers of woman's exchanges, which are established solely to help poor women put their work on the market.

One day I was in an exchange when a woman, evidently a lady's maid, came in and registered some embroidery in her own name. The superintendent took up the work and in a casual way asked the supposed artist to show her how to do a particular stitch. The woman pleaded lack of time and went out, embarrassed and guilty looking.

"I thought so," said the superintendent. "She brings her mistress' work. Her mistress is the daughter of a very rich man, but she has no pocket money, and the poor thing has to cheat the exchange by selling her work here under her maid's name."—Man's Inhumanity to Woman, Everybody's Magazine for September.

TO PREVENT LOCKJAW.

"There would be less lockjaw," said a physician, recently, "if people would take just a little simple precaution. The smoke from a woolen cloth is fatal to the tetanus microbe. This bacillus is picked up with such dirt as gets into the wound from a rusty nail, or whatever else inflicts it, or from other causes, and is one of the easiest to kill. Take a woolen cloth and set fire to it. Hold the wound over the smoke for 20 minutes and in nine cases out of ten the microbe which causes all the trouble will be dead."—New York Sun.

BRITISH ARMY RATIONS.

An emergency ration, packed in a small two compartment cylinder of tin, is carried in the haversack of every British soldier. As its name suggests, the ration is not to be used except in cases of the direst necessity. One compartment holds four ounces of cocoa paste and the other a similar quantity of concentrated beef. If consumed in small quantities it will maintain life for many hours.

RACING CAMELS IN THE DESERT.

The desert is rather a cheerless place for any sort of sport, but to the men to whom the cheerless waste is a home for a greater part of their lives, there is much enjoyment, comparatively speaking, and they find a thing or two to lighten the monotony of life. Camel racing is one of these sports. The Bedouins are extremely expert in handling these ungainly animals, which can cover distances in amazingly rapid time. Some of the competitions are hotly contested, and at times the excitement over these tests of speed is comparable to the enthusiasm which sweeps our big track when an especially good race is run.

managed to get the money together and only yesterday I learned that the Northern capital that was to guarantee the thing was only in the corner of a fellow's eye up in Boston—a man that had not a dollar on earth. Well, there you are! I've my twenty-five thousand dollars, and no place to put it. I thought, if you had just as soon owe me the money as Wilson, that you'd really be doing me a favor to let me take up the note. You see, it would actually floor him. He means business, and this would show him that we are not asking any favors of him. In fact, I have an iden it would scare him out of his skin. He'd think we had another opportunity of selling. I'm dying to do this, and I hope you'll let me work it. Really, I think you ought to consent. I'd never drive you to the wall and—well—he might."

All eyes were on the speaker. Bishop had the dazed expression of a bewildered man trying to believe in sudden good luck. Abner Daniel lowered his head and shook with low, subdued laughter.

"You are a jim-dandy, young man," he said to Miller. "That's all there is about it. You take the rag off the bush. Oh, my Lord! They say in Alf's meeting house that it's a sin to play poker with no stakes, but Alf's in a game with half the earth put up agin another feller's wad as big as a bale o' hay. Play down, Alf. Play down. You've got a full hand an' plenty to draw from."

"We couldn't let you do this, Ray," expostulated Alan.

"But I assure you it is merely a matter of business with me," declared the lawyer. "You know I'm interested myself, and I believe we shall come out all right. I'm simply itching to do it."

Bishop's face was ablaze. The assurance that a wise young business man would consider a purchase of his of sufficient value to put a large amount of money on pleased him, banished his fears, thrilled him.

"If you feel that way," he said, smiling at the corners of his mouth, "go ahead. I don't know but what you are plumb right. It will show Wilson that we ain't beholden to him, an' will set 'im to work of anything will."

So it was finally settled, and no one seemed so well pleased with the arrangement as Miller himself. Adele entered the room with an air of one half fearful of intruding, and her three relatives quietly withdrew, leaving her to entertain the guest.

"I wonder what's the matter with your brother," Miller remarked, as his eyes followed Alan from the room.

"Oh, brother?" laughed Adele. "No one tries to keep up with his whims and fancies."

"But, really," said Miller, in a serious tone, "he has mystified me lately. I wonder if he has had bad news from Dolly. I've tried to get into a confidential chat with him several times of late, but he seems to get around it. Really, it seems to me, at times, that he treats me rather coldly."

"Oh, if you waste time noticing Al, you'll become a beggar," and Adele gave another amused laugh. "Take my advice and let him alone."

"I almost believe you know what ails him," said Miller, eying her closely.

"I know what he thinks ails him," the girl responded.

"And won't you tell me what—what he thinks ails him?"

"No, I couldn't do that," answered our young lady, with a knowing smile. "If you are ever any wiser on the subject you will have to get your wisdom from him."

She turned to the piano and began to arrange some scattered pieces of music, and he remained on the hearth, his back to the fire, his brow wrinkled in pleased perplexity.

"I'll have to get my wisdom from him," repeated Miller, pronouncing each word with separate distinctness, as if one of them might prove the key to the mystery.

"Yes, I should think two w men could settle a little thing like that. If not, you may call in the third—you know there were three of you, according to the Bible."

"Oh, so there were," smiled Miller; "but it's hard to tell when we three shall meet again. The last time I saw the other two they were having their sandals half-soled for the tramp across the desert. I came this way to build a railroad, and I believe I'm going to do it. That's linking ancient and modern times together with a coupling-pin, isn't it?"

She came from the piano and stood by him, looking down into the fire. "Ah," she said, seriously, "if you could only do it!"

"Would you like it very much?"

"Very, very much; it means the world to us—to Alan, to father and mother, and—yes, to me. I hunger for independence."

"Then it shall be done," he said, fervently.

(To be Continued.)

HAY FEVER.

The physician carried in his hand a bunch of artificial golden rod.

"I'll play a joke with this," he said, "on a hay fever patient."

And he placed the golden rod in a vase on his table in the hotel dining room.

The elderly colonel, who sat beside the physician, was the victim of hay fever, and no sooner did he see the golden rod than he turned red with rage.

"Of all the contemptible tricks I ever"—— he began, but a terrific sneeze interrupted him. He sneezed again and again, irritating every one, making the windows rattle. Tears coursed from his eyes, and in the pauses of this paroxysm he gasped for breath.

"Of all the contemptible"—— he panted. "O all the—a—a—a—choo! a—a—a—choo! a—a—choo!"

Finally he could speak.

"Take away that golden rod," he said to the waiter. "Just look at the spell it has given me. Who put it here, anyway?"

"I put it there," said the physician.

"You had little to do," said the colonel bitterly. "Look at the state it has put me in."

Then the physician and every one else at the table burst into loud laughter.

"It is artificial," they cried in chorus. "Artificial golden rod. You have sneezed and gone on like this over a bunch of paper flowers."

The colonel, seeing the joke, laughed himself. The physician said in a consolatory voice:

"Never mind, colonel. You are not the first hay feverite this trick has fooled. The fact is I have never seen it fail yet. Inevitably, in August, if you put artificial flowers before hay fever patients they go into terrific spells of sneezing, being affected just the same as they would be if they flowers were real."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not Resuming.

"Are you teaching that parrot to swear?" asked the benevolent-looking lady, with unwonted indignation in her tone.

"Bless you, ma'am," answered the old sailor. "No, indeed, ma'am, I'm taking lessons."—Washington Star.

NAPOLEON'S HORSE.

The New Director of the Louvre Found It in an Attic.

The stuffed thoroughbred ridden, as it is alleged, by Napoleon at Waterloo is now at the museum of the war department. Its place would have been some provincial Musee Grevin. The new director of the Louvre found it in an attic there in which rubbish is stowed away. The horse is dappled with brown spots on a white ground and unequally distributed. To a near-sighted person, or at a distance, the animal would have appeared piebald. I never knew of a French general or any officer riding at the head of troops on a horse with such a coat. Napoleon often rode a white or a bay or a chestnut horse but preferred a white. White horses are quiet, and bays and blacks distinctive. He would probably have thought a dappled or a piebald horse more suitable for a circus hero. A. M. Castanie, who has written erudite magazine articles on Napoleon's saddle horses, sums up in favor of the one found in the Louvre attic, giving as his reason "the imperial crown and the letter N branded on the haunch." Not only, I am assured, all the horses in the imperial stables, but those of the cavalry of the Guard, bore this brand. Had the horse in question been wanted for exhibition at Astley's in some Napoleonic battlepiece, the manager would have ordered it, to produce realistic effect, to be branded thus. "This relic," an administrative entry of the fine arts department states, "was sent to Napoleon III. on June 29, 1868, by the Society of Natural History of Manchester, which, not being able to pay its expenses, had made over the greater part of its collection to the Owens college, and reserved the First Emperor's charger as a present for his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III."

The stuffed horse came into the hands of the Manchester Society of Natural History in 1843, and a Dr. Moore moved a vote of thanks to a Mr. J. Greaves "for his magnificent present of the skin of the Arab horse of the Emperor Napoleon." Some weeks later a Dr. Fleming, in the name of Mr. Greaves, presented the society with a picture of Napoleon on the spotty horse, which the doctor called his warhorse. The French papers have been reproducing a letter to the Manchester Guardian from somebody who saw that horse at the museum of the said society, and declares it to be identical with that reproduced in the historical pictures of Napoleon at Waterloo.—Paris correspondence in London Truth.

FOUR LITTLE BITS.

It is a common thing in Paris for a man to accompany his wife to the dressmaker's. The young wife who has known no gayer attire than the coming-out gown of the jesire fille needs careful advice as to her toilets, and her husband, if he be a certain type of man of the world, knows how to give it.

That eccentric woman, Dr. Mary Anne Walker, has for over thirty years, worn male attire, and she wears it so naturally that she is rarely taken for a woman by strangers. At the St. Louis convention she looked only too much at home in her clothes, for when she paid a strange woman the compliment of saying to her "You are pretty, and yet you look as if you possessed brains," the lady responded: "How dare you, sir?" and at once invoked the protection of her husband.

A Pekin correspondent says that while the dowager empress of China was recently proceeding to her summer palace in her sedan chair she was thrown to the ground, owing to the carriers' stumbling. Though her majesty was not hurt, her things were scattered about the road. The guards were liable to the most severe punishment for their carelessness, but the empress, to their great joy, pardoned them on the spot. Much comment was caused among the foreigners on the empress' clemency.

A prominent English woman, who has just returned from Thibet says that the people of that country have long ago solved the question which has been causing much discusion in England for years. In the lama country, she says, you hear no cry, "Why don't men propose?" Every girl is married and old maids are unknown. The match-making place, or the "Shambang," as it is called, is a low hut, generally situated between two villages, where maidens and young men of every cause like congregate around small fires which they kindle themselves. If a man is attracted by a certain girl, he invites her and her relatives to partake of the warmth around his fire. This is taken as a gentle hint that he is thinking of proposing. The parents very seldom, if ever, visit the "Shambang." The girls spin, assisted by the men, tell stories and sing until they tire. When a man has made his choice he dresses in his best and takes wine and food to the parents of the girl he has chosen. If his suit is approved his food is eaten and his wine is drunk, and the girl is his after he has paid a small amount of money to her father.

ONLY CAMEL STATUE.

This is probably the only statue in which a camel figures that has ever been made. It is of General Gordan, who perished in the Soudan, mounted on the

"ship of the desert," and was the work of the late Onslow Ford. After having been set up in London it was transported to Khartoum, where it marks the spot where "Chinese" Gordon so tragically perished.

SAID THE SAVAGE.

"Judge" M. A. Hurley, of Wausau, dropped in at the Hotel Pfister recently on his way back from the Adirondacks, where he spent a few weeks in rest and recreation. "As I told a man at a hotel down in Tennessee some time ago," he said, "this is the Hurley, but the 'judge' part of it hasn't come along yet. I am not a judge, never was and never will be, but somehow or other the title has fixed itself upon me and I cannot shake it off. It may be annoying some day, like the title of general was to a man who was introduced to an old Indian chief. 'Umph,' said the savage, 'are you general of Fort Winnebago?' 'No,' said the military man. 'Umph, are you general of Fort Howard?' 'No,' he again replied. 'What are you general of?' 'I am general of the militia,' was the reply. 'Oh, shoot,' said the Indian and turned away."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Exposing a Sham.

"Lucy, dear," said Aimee, "I don't think your hair done pompadour is becoming."

"In-de-ed? But I presume that I may wear my own hair as I want to."

"But, Lucy, dear, we know that it is not your own hair."—Detroit Free Press.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

HOW TO HOLD A HUSBAND.

The best known guide to married happiness is to hold the husband as you won the lover—by cheerfulness of disposition, patience and keeping your youthful looks. Of course a great many women are handicapped by those ills to which women are heir. The constantly recurring troubles which afflict her are apt to cause a sour disposition, nervousness and a beclouded mind.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, the specialist in woman's diseases, of Buffalo, N. Y., after a long experience in treating such diseases, found that certain roots and herbs made into a liquid extract, would help the majority of cases. This he called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of women have testified to its merits, and it is put up in shape to be easily procured and is sold by all medicine dealers. This is a potent tonic for the womanly system. So much faith has Dr. Pierce in its merits that he offers $500 reward for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins Co., Nebr., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIBLES IN MANY TONGUES

Translated Into 450 Languages—Its Enormous Circulation.

According to Henry Rutherford Elliott, writing in the Century, 300,000,000 copies of the Bible have been printed in a century.

The British and American Bible societies alone circulate some 8,000,000 copies a year. Forty per cent of the cost is recovered from sales.

Often the payments are made in curious substitutes for money, such as cowry shells in Uganda, copra and arrow-root in the New Hebrides, swords, daggers, sandals, amulets, straw hats, pieces of silk, eggs, butter, rotten cheese, dogs' teeth, sea-birds' eggs and other picturesque circulating material. Occasionally, even, Bibles are stolen.

Something like 2,000 colporteurs and Bible-women travel in all manner of outlandish places, "by railroad, carriage, boat, bullock wagon, sleigh, bicycle, wheelbarrow, on mule, jinrikisha or afoot," to distribute Bibles.

Bibles must be packed in water-tight parcels to be landed through the surf in Madras; they are made up in 56-pound packages to fit coolies' backs in Annam.

A century ago the Bible was printed in forty languages. It is now printed in 450, and new ones are being added every year. Sometimes language are phonetically made by the Bible—that is to say, it is the first book printed in some obscure tongue, so rude that it does not even contain words enough to express the thought.

Take, for example, the translation just made for the Shoshewa tribe in East Africa. They had no word for Supreme Being, or home, father, heaven, house and other ideas equally fundamental. Other recent translations have been into Mare, Persian, Uganda, Labrador-Eskimo, Kongo-Baldo, Wedan, Fang, Madarese and Nogugu.

And there are said to be on the borders of the Indian Empire alone 108 languages, in which there is no Christian Scripture printed.

TWO READINGS.

"An old colored man down my way had a vision lately, regarding which I heard him talking to a fellow Senegambian," said Mr. Edwin Walker, of Austin, Tex., at the Shoreham.

"The seer of the vision explained that only a few nights before a most wonderful figure, which surely must have been an angel—maybe Gabriel himself—had appeared before him, clad in shining vestments, and that in his hand he bore a beautiful silken banner, on which was inscribed 'in letters of living light,' the initials G. P. C.

"'An I wants ter tell yer,' continued the old darkey, 'dat I takes dem letters to be er order fur me which I'm gwine ter obey. Dem letters shorely means dat I'se to go preach Christ.'

"'Go long, nigger,' quoth the other. 'You am only er foolin' yourself. I kin tell you better den dat 'bout de meanin' of dem dar letters. Dey was reely sent to tell you to go pick cotton.'"—Washington Post.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HOME AGAIN.

Ah! There at last is my old easy chair!
How good it seems to see it once again.
The flat is dim and cool, the tempered air
Flutters the book leaves in my cosey den.
No insect torment through the window screen
Can force its way my sweet repose to mar.
These comforts I have lacked where I have been,
I think it's better to be home by far.

The luxury of bathing I have had—
Not the hot beach, whose sand clung to my feet
And with its gritty substance drove me mad.
I used my bathtub—and it was a treat.
That tub of spotless, creamy porcelain!
The blue and white tiled floor! The sponge and brush,
And all appurtenances! Oh, insane,
Besotted ass, from joys like these to rush!

Some well-iced beverage anon I'll sip
With the cigar that I intend to smoke;
Then 'twixt cool seamless linen sheets I'll slip
And balmy sleep I'll not in vain invoke.
No tree toads, crickets and nocturnal pests
Like those will vie each other's noise to drown,
The only place, it seems, a fellow rests
Or eats—or truly lives—is here in town.
—Chicago News.

A SIBERIAN GOD.

Siberia has set up a sort of Mahdi of its own in the person of a man who calls himself "the god Airot," who is expected to appear by the Mongols and Kalmuks of the Altai mountains. He lives in a hut made of mud and never shows himself to the people, but is waited upon by an old man dressed in white and by a young girl whom he employs as a medium for his communications with his followers. It is very difficult to gain any information about this man, for the Kalmuks, who are usually very outspoken, in this case are keeping the most profound secrecy. All that is known is that this so-called god has forbidden his people to possess any money but gold and silver, and that therefore they are getting rid of their Russian paper money at a loss. Happily for the czar, there seems to be no connection between the appearance of the god Airot and the war with Japan.—London Sketch.

DISCOVERED A NEW MOTION IN MECHANICS

ROY V. COLLINS. PHOTO BY GILBERT

Although scarcely out of his teens, Roy V. Collins, an insurance clerk of New York city, has discovered a new motion in mechanics, and has invented an automatic switch, which is declared to be a marvel of ingenuity by all experts who have examined it. Already the Metropolitan Street Railway company have begun to instal the switches at all the intersecting points of their lines, and the chief electrical engineer for the company has pronounced the device to be a long needed improvement over the old time switches now in use.

While four years ago Collins was a poor printer's boy, he is now well on the road to wealth and fame. A company, of which he is vice president, has been incorporated, and within six months two factories have been erected for the purpose of constructing the automatic apparatus.

For some time past the Metropolitan company has been secretly testing the new switch, which can be worked by the motorman on a car, who does not have to leave the platform. If he desires the switch open all he has to do is to keep his power on and go straight ahead. If he desires it to stay closed he shuts his power off when within a few feet of the switch, allows the car to coast a short distance, and then proceeds as before.

The simplicity, safety and compact nature of the device have served to attract railroad magnates to take it up, and in twelve of the principal cities of the United States the invention is now being experimented with by electricians in the employ of street railway companies. Several experts who have seen the new switch in operation have declared that it will revolutionize this form of mechanics.

THE "TIP" IN EUROPE

Everybody Takes It Except, Perhaps, the Crowned Heads.

I have just returned from a trip through Europe, where I naturally made frequent comparisons between the status of the foreign worker and that of his American brother, says Lydia K. Commander in the American Federationist.

One of the most noticeable differences is the constant presence of the man with his hand out for a tip. When you leave the steamer fully ten people expect to be "remembered." Of these fully half consider $2 or less an open insult, to be resented by marked insolence of manner, and only a $5 bill can move them to thanks.

At every hotel from eight to a dozen tip-hunters shadow the departing guest and he is expected to go the rounds.

Nor is this all. If you hire a carriage you are expected to tip the driver. If you ask the street car conductor a question or request him to call your street you must gave him a fee. When you take a boat ride you pay for your ticket and pay the man who takes it from you. If you inquire your way of a passerby you dip your hand in your pocket as you do so. You tip the clerk in the store, the man who delivers your goods, the postman, the policeman, and for aught I know to the contrary, the doctor, the lawyer and the preacher. I heard it said that "every one in Europe will take a tip except the crowned heads," but I'm not at all prepared to admit the exception.

When you remonstrate against this continual tax, you are met with the argument, "The poor things get very little, and they must live. You are really paying them wages, and it is unfair not to give."

If you ask, "Why do they receive such small pay?" the reply is, "The employer knows they will get tips and counts on it," and again you are assured that tips are wages and should not be withheld.

But a few minutes' consideration shows that not only are tips not wages, but they destroy wages. Wages are a definite sum agreed upon by employer and worker. To pay them is an obligation, to receive them is a right. A tip is a favor, a charity. It can be given or withheld at will. Its bestower swears with self-satisfied benevolence. Its receiver, a true flunkey, graduates his thanks to match the amount of the gratuity. A tip is not wages, for no man has a right to demand it. He can only cringe and kowtow in the hope of not missing it.

Nor does the amount gained offer any atonement for the manhood sacrificed in the getting. The steamer stewards are more favored and more arrogant than the man beyond seas. In Germany you may give your street car conductor a small coin worth one and one-fourth cents; in France a cent will be accepted, and the haughty Britisher only stands out for "tuppence." Of course the tips run from these trifles up, and sometimes high up—and "that's the way the money goes."

But it was, after all, the small tips that shocked me most. To think that men, full-grown, white, civilized, free men—not children nor Filipinos nor savages nor slaves—would take a one-cent charity and say "Thank you" for it.

It made me heart-sick and ashamed to see it. I blushed to think that they hadn't the self-respect to blush for themselves.

DOG 2,000 YEARS OLD.

This dog lived in Pompeii before the days of Christianity and the skeleton is preserved in the museum of the buried city. The dog in those days served the same purpose as it does today, though

the breeds might have been dissimilar, as has been demonstrated by a mosaic of a dog, which shows it to have the appearance of a Chinese canine. A sign at the door upon a house told the visitor to "beware of the dog," a warning which today is not unfamiliar in a great many villages in this country

MISQUOTATIONS.

Every Young Writer and Reader Should Verify His Quotations.

One of the rules that even young writers and readers should bear in mind is this: "Verify your quotations." And, if possible go to the original source rather than to rely on other authority. The reason for the rule is easy to see. Usually a quotation becomes popular because it is worth while, and to misquote is often to lose the value of the words. Thus people often say "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." But that is not true. All knowledge is worth having, even a little. They mean "half knowledge," or incorrect knowledge, which is not really knowledge at all! What Pope wrote was: "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and what he meant was that a little learning make one presumptuous, while thorough learning gives humility—an idea likewise set forth in the saying that wisdom begins with the feeling that one is ignorant.

So, verify your quotations for fear you may put into currency a counterfeit note.

At the same time it is to be remembered that some few quotations have been improved by changes introduced by those who have misquoted. These improvements are rare, however, and it is safest to retain the old forms where there is any doubt.

Another usual misquotation besides that mentioned is:

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It falleth as the gentle dew from heaven—

which you may correct for yourself, and then may inquire whether it is likely that the popular change is an improvement, when the nature of dew is remembered.

NEW ENGLAND DEGENERACY

Again the tale of the sad degeneracy of New England, both urban and rural, has been told—this time by the Rev. A. A. Berle, in the current World Today. "Is it deterioration, or is it change?" At any rate, the facts—some of them—may be as Dr. Berle has found them, and still the conclusion which he seems all the time to be covertly drawing may be quite incorrect. New England is just now the scene of a social conflict between the forces of provincialism and those of cosmopolitanism; and, since the contest started, there has never been the slightest doubt, which side will eventually be triumphant. Dr. Berle's Boscawen, an ideal Yankee village of the old days, represents a type that could not be expected to persist in modern conditions. Its social basis was too extremely individualistic. On the other hand, the Boston of today, even granting all of Dr. Berle's allegations of present political and moral corruption, has in it all the important elements for self-regeneration—comprehensive plans for future development, to be directed by trained specialists; a growing disposition on the part of representative citizens to get together for the furtherance of this good interest and that one; a slowly increasing feeling of solidarity among the towns and cities of the metropolitan district; a zeal for popular education which is already unifying the diverse racial elements brought to these shores by immigration. And what is true of Boston is measurably true of other New England centers of population. The section is not going to pieces; it is being rebuilt in accordance with larger specifications. The problems of cosmopolitanism are many and serious, but it is yet to be proved that they are not being met as wisely as could well be expected by the specialists who direct public utilities, popular education, and amusements, and, through these potent agencies, the general health and morality.—Boston Transcript.

THE RAILROADS AS PEACEMAKERS

At a recent meeting of the International Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk considerable emphasis was put upon the fact that the railroad is often the most effective of peacemakers, inasmuch as it develops the social and commercial conditions and brings into closer touch neighboring countries that have heretofore been at enmity. It oftentimes materially aids in dissolving those barriers and prejudices which have tended to keep the different peoples apart and to convince them that "all the world's akin." This is especially true among the South and Central American countries, and when the railroad becomes more of a factor there than it is at present there will be fewer revolutions and a far greater spirit of fraternity and fellowship.

SOME NATIONAL PROVERBS

A fool is always beginning.—French proverb.

A man's own business does not defile his fingers.—Italian proverb.

The liar is sooner caught than the cripple.—Spanish proverb.

Change yourself and fortune will change with you.—Portuguese proverb.

When two quarrel both are in the wrong.—Dutch proverb.

Death foreseen never came.—Italian proverb.

When the head is sick the whole body is sick.—Dutch proverb.

For people to live happily together the real secret is that they shall not live too much together.—English proverb.—Chicago Post.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some reader please give instructions for trimming grape vines, and tell the best time to do the work? Some advise me to trim in the fall, others in February, and still others in April. — B. Benton, Pa.

Will someone kindly tell me through the columns of The Blade how to preserve and raise potatoes from the seed ball that grows on top of the potato vine?—C., Pequabunk, Conn.

Will some of your many readers please tell me what is wrong with my cow? She came fresh in February and milked all right for two months. Then lumps came in two of her teats, and after a while she commenced to give bloody milk out of those two teats and continues to do so. What shall I do for her?—R., Volant, Pa.

Will someone tell me the best way of keeping eggs for 60 to 90 days. I wish to keep as many as 500 dozen at a time. What size house, etc.?—I., Lexington, North Carolina.

What is the matter with my mule, and what will cure it? When she pulls hard or is ridden fast it is difficult for her to breathe, and she makes a wheezing noise. Her flanks draw in and out. She has no cough, and does not run at the nose. I would like to know what is the matter with her and what will cure her? —M., Muse's Mills, Ky.

I have a good yearling Jersey heifer from which I can strip milk. Would it be best to commence milking her or not? Can some reader tell?—K., Browning, Missouri.

Can anyone tell me of the kind of grass that will make good summer pasture? I have a piece of land that overflows in winter, so that I can keep no fence at that season. Hogs run over it then, so it is no use to plant alfalfa, as they kill it out. I would like to start something that will be good for horse pasture. We have no summer rains here.—W., Bella Vista, California.

Will some reader tell how to handle chickens so as to have an abundance of winter eggs, and that early?—W., Oconomowoc, Wis.

What can I do for young pigs which are afflicted with lice, and possibly mange? —G., Little Rock, Ark.

Will some one give directions for making a home-made windmill that will be effective out here in Kansas?—G., Manhattan, Kan.

How can I keep dried apples free from worms during the winter?—H., Holgate, O.

Please republish a remedy for ringbone in horses which appeared in your paper some thirty days ago.—S., Mayberry, Va.

First, never ask to have a recipe reprinted that has recently appeared. We haven't the space to spare for simply one subscriber. Second, don't make such a request unless you can give the actual date of the paper. We have not printed a formula for ringbone within the past three months. If any reader has a good formula, we will be glad to print it.

Formula for Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead: Here is a formula that I will guarantee to cure sweeney in from four to six weeks, and you may work the horse every day: Take three eggs, one teacupful of lard and the same of salt; cook them all together and make a salve. Rub in well every third morning for two weeks.—Reader, Hagerman, O.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead: A party wanted to know how to get rid of the common cabbage worm; tell him to sprinkle fine salt on the cabbage when the dew is on, and repeat in a few days; or sprinkle black pepper on the cabbage. Either will kill the worms and no mistake, and no poisonous compound will equal either of them.—K., Tecumseh, Okla.

Yield of Cream and Butter.

Editor Farmstead: In The Blade of September 1, B., of Columbus, O., answers an inquiry by A., of Winterset, Iowa, as to the amount of cream in 100 pounds of milk and the quantity of butter in the cream at 16 pounds of cream, from which 4¼ pounds of butter may be made.

Here in Mississippi we count on from 16 to 18 pounds of cream, and in our little creamery we churn over 6 pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, or the cream which we get from 100 pounds of milk, with a De Laval separator. Our cows are scrubs and grade Holsteins, and we make about three-quarters of a pound of butter per day per cow.—O., Brandon, Miss.

To Make Butter Gather.

Editor Farmstead: Some time ago a person wanted to know how to make butter gather when it is churned. Tell him to keep all water out until the butter globules form; then put in a little boiling water and churn rapidly for two or three minutes; then take off the lid, rinse down the lid and dasher with a little hot water; then churn slowly with a circular motion, from two to five minutes, and your butter will be in a lump. Then chill off with ice or cold water and work as usual. Is a success every time with me.—K., Tecumseh, Okla.

Cabbage Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell the subscriber who is bothered with cabbage bugs to use carbolic powder, which can be bought at any drug store. I was troubled for two years. The first year I tried quite a number of things, but my cabbages were nearly all spoiled. The next year the bugs commenced again, but I used carbolic powder and saved all my cabbages. This year I am bothered with a similar bug on squashes and pumpkins. They killed all my squash vines, sucking the juice out. I tried carbolic powder on these, but my powder was old and seemed to have no effect. But dry sulphur sprinkled on them has saved my pumpkins.—W., Bella Vista, Cal.

For Cracks in Floors.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell P., of Zionsville, Ind., to take plaster of paris and sift over the cracks; then jar the floor, so as to make the plaster settle in the cracks; sweep off crosswise of the floor, and sprinkle with water till thoroughly wet. Let it stand over night to harden; then paint. I have used it on steamboat decks, porch, roofs and floors for 30 years, and know it will stop the cracks.—K., Tecumseh, Okla.

Bee Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the subscriber who wants to know how to succeed with bees to get a book on bees and their care; to get patent hives, and if his bees are common black bees, to re-queen them with an Italian queen. No one can tell him how, as there is a great deal to learn, and only study and experience can teach him.—W., Bella Vista, Cal.

New Idea in Grafting.

The long-accepted method of cutting the grafts in winter and keeping them in sand, to be used on outside trees, has been found excellent from experience, but a Missouri fruit grower states that he has obtained better results with plum grafts that were cut in spring and grafted an hour after cutting, while apple grafts, cut and used the same day, did not give a single failure. When testing the plan of cutting and using grafts on the same day it should be done with a few until satisfied that the results will be successful.

Meadow vs. Pasture.

The Michigan experiment station found, after repeated tests, that about four times as much food can be obtained from a meadow by allowing it to mature hay than by pasturing it. This means that four cows can be kept on the land by growing hay instead of pasturing it; or, to show it in another light, four times as much land is required for pasture as for hay, for the same number of cattle. Green food is given by growing soiling crops but in soiling from two to three times the number of cows can be maintained than by pasturing.

Cures for Spavins.

For bog spavin, take iodine tincture, 1 ounce; aconite tincture, 1 ounce; oil of cedar, 1 ounce; No. 6, 1 ounce; spirits ammonia, 1 ounce, and chloroform, 1 ounce. This, when mixed thoroughly, should be used twice a day for three days, then apply a hot bran and vinegar poultice, leaving it on over night. Continue until the swelling is removed, then wash with warm soapsuds, after which apply the tincture of iodine twice a day, leaving the animal at rest until cured.

For bone spavin, take quicksilver, 2 ounces; nitric acid, 2 ounces; black antimony, 2 drachms; canlarides powder, 1 drachm; sulphuric acid, 2 ounces, and prepared chalk, 2 drachms. Stir the above mixture until cool, while in a bowl or mortar.

Apply the above at one hour intervals from five to seven consecutive hours, or three applications may be made at three-hour intervals where you wish to hasten the reduction. The hair should be clipped off close to prevent the place from becoming a sore.

Proper Mixture for Spraying.

For fungi or parasitic plant life use Bordeaux mixture; insects with biting mouths, such as the codling moths, are treated with solutions of Paris green or London purple, and those with sucking mouths, such as aphides, are destroyed with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap. Spraying must be done frequently. To give only one or two applications and expect success will result in loss of time, as insects multiply very rapidly and the later hatched ones must be destroyed in order to completely exterminate the pests.

A Wizard With Plants.

I have met recently in a little vine-mantled cottage, not far from the Pacific, a remarkable man, known to experts throughout the country and beyond, yet one of the least known to the general public, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. Mr. Luther Burbank has evolved more extraordinary and, in deed, more marvelous plant life than any other man. Without the training of the college or the university, he yet leads in one of the most subtle and elusive, one of the most complex and baffling, departments of modern research.

On a wind-swept mesa he finds a wild flower of some native beauty, but insignificant in size, and, in the main, uncomely. He takes this flower and gives it a new life, increases its size, doubles its vigor, hastens its spring-time appearing; or, if it suits him, retransforms it utterly, producing a flower unlike anything which has yet blossomed. He finds two trees, neither one, to his mind, filling its true place in the world—he joins them and produces a new tree possessing the best of both. One such tree he has made which is now the most rapidly-growing tree known in the temperate zones of the world, and one of the most prolific of all nut-producing trees.

He takes a small, unpalatable fruit, inferior in size and lacking in nutrition, and makes it over into another fruit, large, rich, toothsome, beautiful. A little daisy, small and imperfect, appealed to him one day, and he developed the insignificant flower into one several inches in diameter. He takes a flower with a large, showy bloom, a handsome creature among its more delicate companions, but having an offensive odor, and gives to it a delicate, fragrant scent. He has changed the hue of a yellow poppy into silver or amethyst or ruby. He has driven the pit from the plum and filled its place with substances that are juicy and sweet. He created a walnut with far thinner shell, so thin, indeed, that the hungry birds could perch upon the branches, drive their bills through it and rob the nut of its meat. This would not do, and he reversed the process and bred back until he had a nut with just the right shell thickness. Incidentally he drove the tannin from the walnut and has left the meat almost as white as snow.

Value of Bees.

In proportion to the population, the number of persons who keep bees is very small, yet there is no branch of farming more profitable at certain seasons than the keeping of bees. A good, strong colony in the midst of the busy season will collect and store four or five pounds or more of honey daily, the amount of work done by the bees depending upon the forage and the strength of the colony. As soon as a colony becomes weak and incapable of defense it will be attacked by the stronger ones and robbed. Hence, in order to keep each hive up to its fullest capacity, the beekeeper must provide plenty of comb foundation, in order to lessen the work to be performed, and sow such crops as will afford honey later in the season, when the flowers have finished blossoming. The swarming process is nothing more than the departure of the old queen and her working bees, in order to abandon the hive in favor of the younger queen and bees. By being on the alert, and hiving the swarms as they alight, the number of colonies may be largely increased, but the weak colonies seldom swarm. Moths usually attack the weak colonies, and only the stronger colonies are able to pass safely through the winter. The common bees may be gradually replaced with the Italian or Cyprian varieties, by removing the old queen and substituting a new fertilized queen of either kind preferred. If she is carefully guarded in a small cage for a few days the bees soon recognize her, and in the course of a few months the old bees will all be dead, and the new ones will be of the desired kind. The queen is compelled to lay numbers of eggs daily in order to supply the great loss certain to occurring by the destruction from birds, storms, and other difficulties. They should be left plenty of honey for a winter supply, and the hives should be well protected from storms. What the beekeeper should aim to do is to sow such crops as will enable the bees to lay in a large supply of honey, and he can well afford to do so if he has a number of hives. At this season the bees find plenty to do in working on the flowers, but later the crop of buckwheat affords ample forage while it is in blossom. Enterprising beekeepers combine beekeeping and poultry raising, finding that a small piece of ground in this manner return large profits. How to manage bees well can not be explained in a single article. All who are interested should first make themselves familiar with the details before beginning by consulting authorities on the subject. That beekeeping is a profitable occupation, has been demonstrated satisfactorily to all engaged.

Culture of Mushrooms.

The department of agriculture at Washington gives to farmers (and to many others) new ideas of practical value in Farmers' Bulletin No. 204, on mushrooms. In this valuable little pamphlet it advises them to give attention to the cultivation of mushrooms, and tells them how to set about it. The ordinary farmer is densely ignorant of the mushroom even in its wild state, and has seldom, if ever, thought of it as a profitable product to raise. Yet there is always a good demand for it in the city markets, and the cultivation of it under intelligent care involves both less labor and less risk than attend the growing of the more familiar common crops. Choice mushrooms often command as much as a dollar a pound at certain seasons, and they are now never in sufficient supply to meet the demand at from thirty-five to fifty cents, at which prices they can be sold at a

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Zone of Calms.

The zones of tropical calms (horse latitudes) is a topic under the head of geography in the Illinois state course of study. I want to know what is meant by the expression "horse latitude," and how it got that name.—H. C. L., Thompsonville, Ill.

The zone of calms is a belt lying along the heat equator, which is not coincident with the mathematical equator, but nearly always north of it. This belt is several degrees wide, being about four degrees in the months following the winter solstice, and about six degrees wide in those following the summer solstice. The climate of this zone is unpleasant, being very hot, moist and foggy, without winds, except frequent very violent storms of thunder and lightning, with tremendous rainfall. We never heard this zone called the "horse latitudes." If it be, it is a bit of sailors' slang, and has no place in a state course of study. There is enough of importance to study without burdening the mind with slang.

Gunpowder.

Please tell me who made the first gunpowder, when and where and what is it made from?—A. R. B., Jackson Springs, North Carolina.

Who invented gunpowder no one knows. Its discovery in Europe is attributed to Friar Bacon, in 1294. But a similar compound was known centuries before in China, and in other countries. There is really no reliable history of the invention of explosives to be used in guns. In A. D. 80, by tradition, China had already obtained from India a knowledge of gunpowder; but this tradition is hardly trustworthy. What is the reason so many people seek for one person, and one exact date, for great inventions? It is the exception when they are not a growth, and owe their real value to the work of a succession of men. There are hundreds of formulae for gunpowder, depending on the use to which it is to be put. Within the past dozen years, smokeless powder has been the staple powder for war and shooting, and its composition and manufacture are entirely different from the old black powder. The latest (which we suppose you to mean) has a typical composition of, nitrate of potash, 75 per cent.; charcoal, 15 per cent.; sulphur, 10 per cent.

Our Army.

Will you please publish the number of men and officers in the United States army, at home and abroad, in 1900; also in 1904?—F. L. B., Greenville, Pa.

Now, if you had told us just what the point is upon which you asked information, we would be able to tell you without any guesswork. The natural supposition of the editor of the Bureau is, that you have been talking with some silly Democrat, who professes to be afraid of "militarism." It would be a great help to the editor if questioners would be perfectly frank, and tell why they desire certain information. Assuming that your question is political in its bearings, we will answer. If we are mistaken in this, you will please write again—and be perfectly frank in your question:

At the time the Spanish war broke out, in the spring of 1898, the strength of the regular army was 2,143 officers and 28,040 enlisted men. Under President McKinley's first and second calls for volunteers, April 23 and May 25, and the recruiting of the regular army to the maximum allowed by law, the total number in both regular and volunteer services was 11,108 officers and 263,609 men. As soon as the brief war was over, the volunteers were mustered out, except those sent to the Philippines, to put down the insurrection then against the authority of the United States. These volunteer regiments were all brought back from the Philippines and mustered out between January 1 and June 30, 1901.

Congress meanwhile passed the act of February 2, 1901, which authorized the President, according to exigency, to maintain a regular army of not over 100,000, nor less than 59,151, without any change in commissioned officers, or in the number of organizations authorized. That is, the law provided for a certain number of regiments of infantry and of cavalry, and of batteries of artillery. If the maximum number of men were required, they were all embraced in these organizations.

The putting down of the insurrection in the Philippines in 19001 made it unnecessary to maintain the maximum of the regular army allowed by law, and on May 8, 1901, an executive order was issued reducing the strength of the regular army to 77,287 men. In 1902, there was a further reduction of 66,471. Finally, according to the last report of the secretary of war, a further reduction was made to the minimum allowed by the law. At the time of the secretary's report to congress last December, owing to discharges or vacancies, the strength of the regular army was but 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men.

Schools of Medicine.

Will you please tell me the difference between the various doctors' schools, the methods of giving medicines, etc. For instance, one school gives poison to kill poison in the system, another puts medicine in tablet form, another in water, etc.—W. D. W., Harbor Springs, Mich.

Your question is typical, in that it embraces almost all the misinformation and errors that are current about the practice of medicine. Let us begin at the close. All diseases—only a very small part of them—are due to a specific poison. There are germ diseases, such as consumption, cancer, leprosy, pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and a number of others; there are diseases due to age; diseases due to derangements of the circulatory system, of the digestive system, of the nutritive system, of the nervous system, and so on—besides diseases which have their seat in the brain—like insanity; diseases which are due to parasites; and many other forms of disease, each with a separate and distinct cause, and not to be attributed to a specific "poison." There is no recognized scientific school of medicine at the present day which regards all diseases as the result of "poisons" in the human system.

Second, the form in which a remedy is administered has nothing to do with the particular "school" of medicine to which the physician may belong. Thus, when the present writer was a boy, he was given quinine in powder for malaria—and oh, my! wasn't it bitter! Now he takes it in tablets, or capsules or other forms and it does not taste at all.

Now, to get back to the main proposition. The science of medicine is the science of combating unhealthy conditions and thus of ensuring human life. In reality, there are not different "schools" of medicine. Yes, we know better than you, that there are distinctions made; but, after all, the matter is one of the trunk of a great oak, and a half-dozen or so of shoots from the parent trunk. Abandon all such silliness. When a man declares himself an "electric," or an "herb doctor," or an "Indian doctor," or a homeopathist, or an "electric" or any other thing of the sort, put him down as a fraud or a fool. There is but one science of medicine. Engaged in its advancement is a force of cultured, scientific men, the like of which the world never knew before. The man who claims to know more than all these is a fraud of the first water, and any one who trusts him is a chump.

Parhelia, or "Sun-dogs."

Please explain the cause of parhelia, or "sun-dogs."—S. J. R., Duncan, Va.

When there is one mock sun, the phenomenon is called a parhelion; when two or more, parhelia. The name is applied to atmospheric phenomena, in which the real sun seems to be accompanied by one or more images of itself. These appearances are at the same height above the horizon or the sun itself, and are connected by a halo, or white circle. This halo shows the colors of the rainbow, with the red inside, and there are often seen two concentric halos.

The explanation of M. Marriotti, the latest investigator, is that the appearance is due to thin clouds, high in the atmosphere, and composed of minute ice crystals, the clouds being so high that the watery vapor of which they are composed, is frozen. The light of the sun is refracted by these crystals, and makes the singular appearance of a halo or haloes, and one or more mock suns.

Canteloupes.

Please tell me why a certain variety of muskmelon is called a canteloupe?—A. B., Rocky Ford, Colo.

It is derived from Cantaluppi, a former country seat of the pope, near Rome, where a variety of the melon was early grown from eastern sources. The word cantaloupe is the English pronunciation of the word Cantaluppi, omitting the last syllable.

Buchanan's Nomination.

Please give the day and date of Buchanan's nomination, and where.—L. E. A., Ellicottville, N. Y.

The national Democratic convention of 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for President, met at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1856, and adjourned June 6. Mr. Buchanan was nominated on the 17th ballot. The ballots from the 13th to the 17th were taken on Thursday, June 5.

Halloween.

Will you kindly give me what you can of Hallowe'en, its origin and customs?—J. M. Clayton, Ill.

The word "halow" is the same as "holy," and "hallowe'en" means "holy evening." In the Roman Catholic calendar of saints, November 1 is held sacred to "all saints." The day was dedicated by Pope Boniface IV, early in the seventh century, when he transformed the Pantheon in Rome—a building still in existence—from a temple dedicated to all the Roman gods, as its name, which is Greek, signifies—"pan," all, and "theos," a god—to a church consecrated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. The evening before, that of October 31, became, in those superstitious centuries, an evening of observances of various rites derived from paganism. As to the ancient customs, the sooner they are allowed to die out the better it will be for the world.

The Two Thieves.

Will you please tell me the names of the two thieves who were crucified at the same time as Christ, if obtainable?—J. H. M., Hope Mills, N. C.

Kindly take your copy of the New Testament and read Matthew xxvii, 38; Mark xv, 27; Luke xxiii, 31, 32; and John xix, 18. When you read these gospel references, you will know all that is possible to be known. No one knows any more about the two malefactors save that they were thieves. Their names have not been preserved, and there is no way of finding them, after nearly 2,000 years have passed. There are a number of silly legends about them, but nothing that is worthy of belief.

Souvenir Coins.

Will you please inform he regarding the Columbian half dollar issued by this government during the Columbian exposition? What was the object of its coinage?—R. E. W., Eskridge, Kan.

At the time of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of the western continent by Columbus, the United States government, through congress, authorized the mint in Philadelphia to prepare special designs and to coin "Columbian half-dollars" and "Isabella quarters" as souvenirs of the quadricentennial.

Similarly, congress authorized an issue of souvenir gold dollars, from special designs, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, at the time of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, now in full blast at St. Louis. As to the prices of these three coins, they are, by law, legal tender for their face value. As to premiums, if any, you must apply to coin dealers. If you will read the rules you will see the Bureau does not discuss premiums on coins.

Good, but Impractical.

Editor Blade: The man at the head of the Question Bureau must be a person of infinite patience. To answer over and over the same question is love's labor lost; besides, it crowds out other questions of importance. A great deal of the answering could be done on the principle of "God helps the man who helps himself." With three or four good books, about half of the questions can be answered, and those few books every one should own, viz.: An United States history, an encyclopedia, a good dictionary and a book of statistics. Then many of them could be answered briefly. The next thing to knowing the answer to a question is knowing where to find it. Then the answers would run something like this in The Blade of Sept. 1:

"Lewis and Clark; see United States history or encyclopedia, articles, Lewis and Clark and Oregon.

"Sunday schools. See encyclopedia, articles Sunday schools, and Robert Raikes.

"Newspaper Subscription. Ask your postmaster.

"Michigan Territory. See encyclopedia, article Michigan, or United States history.

"Gypsies. See encyclopedia, article gypsies.

"Vote for President. See statistical report or Conklin's Handy Manual.

"Jonathan Chilley. See encyclopedia, article Jonathan Chilley.

"No Vote in District. See constitution of United States.

"Sound Vibrations. Strike a bell with a nail and with a hammer, or plunk a banjo, and see for yourself. See encyclopedia, or any elementary work on natural philosophy, article, sound.

"Alaska. See United States history, Conklin's Manual, or encyclopedia, article Alaska."

That leaves only three or four questions of an unusual nature to be looked up. The questions in every paper run about the same way.

That question about lemons, some time ago, could be answered this way: "Go to the depot and get a folder of the Southern Pacific Railroad company. See encyclopedia or any grammar school geography, article California."

This plan has the merit of brevity, allowing so many more questions to be introduced into the Question Bureau, and it encourages people to buy good books and to read them, too.—A. M., Bella Vista, Cal.

Our good friend out in California is all right in principle, "but he don't know." If he should do the editor of the Question Bureau the honor to call at The Blade office, and spend two or three days at his desk, inspecting the shoals of letters that come, he would change his views. Now the editor knows little about Bella Vista. The name means "beautiful view," but that gives no idea as to the conditions existing in the town itself. So we turn to our sources of information. The last annual issue of the United States Postal guide (price $2.50 each) locates it in Shasta county. We turn next to our big atlas of the United States (a new one every second year, price $10 cash) and find it on the map, in northern California. Then we turn to a gazetteer (price $7.50, a new edition every year), and all we can find is that Bella Vista (there spelled "Bellavista") is marked with a character indicating "less than 500 population." Hence it is plain that it is a small village, presumably without a public library. Hence we infer that our good friend A. M. is a gentleman of means, who is able to buy books of reference for himself; and that he has naturally fallen into the error of supposing that if he is able to do so, any other subscriber to The Weekly Blade is equally able. Hence he wrote the above letter, with the entirely praiseworthy object of inducing them to spend their money for books of information.

Now, the editor of the Bureau would die happy if this were the fact, and if he, aided by A. M., could induce them to expend their money therefor. But A. M. don't know. The editor of the Bureau, not many months ago, met a gentleman, a citizen of Toledo, who had just returned from a business trip to the southwest. Said he: "Here in Toledo we know there is a Weekly Blade, but we don't see it. We all take The Daily Blade. But down in the southwest I met the people who take the weekly; and you are doing a magnificent educational work among the masses who live out on the prairies, or in the mountains—or outside of the towns, to make it general.

"Let me tell you my experience. I was going on horseback across from Magdalena, New Mexico, (where there are lead mining interests) to look up a possible mining proposition of which I had heard. About 5 o'clock in the evening I came upon a shack, ten miles from the nearest town. I stopped, and begged to be allowed to pay for meals and lodging until morning. The family consisted of a man, his wife, and two little children. They were poor, but they were intelligent. While waiting for supper I talked with the man, and was astonished at his clear grasp of the big things that were happening in the world.

"I did not get the key to the mystery until I was called to supper. The good housewife had no table-cloth; so she covered the worn oilcloth on the table with a newspaper. I sat down and saw 'Toledo Weekly Blade' at the head of the paper. I exclaimed: 'Why, this is like a letter from home! I live in Toledo, and here is the Toledo Blade!'

"The man and his wife shouted in unison, 'You from Toledo? Do you know the people who edit the Blade?' I was glad to say I did. Then they went on talking of The Weekly Blade, and I found it was to them a library, a bureau of information, and in fact the only link between them and the great world beyond the mountains that hemmed them in.

"Why, that Weekly Blade is a wonder. Here was a settler, ten miles from a postoffice, who talked to me more intelligently in the doings of the world—that is, the big happenings—than half my acquaintances in Toledo could do; and he got his information all from the Weekly Blade! So glad was he to see some one from Toledo, who knew the Blade people, that he refused indignantly to take any pay for my entertainment; and more, the next morning, he mounted his horse and rode ten miles over a mountainous trail with me, to be sure I did not lose my way!"

Now, dear A. M., this is probably an extreme case, but of the 13,000 subscribers to The Weekly Blade there are probably not 10 per cent who are able, no matter how much they would like, to purchase even the few books you recommend. The Blade is made for the masses of the American people, living remote from cities and libraries, and all the advantages which these mean; and we are proud to know that this very paper is a great factor in popular education. We can not refer our readers to this, or that, or the other work of reference, because they are not within reach. We must give them the facts, or the Bureau will be of no value.

Again, dear A. M., your list of books is absurdly small. The editor has to dig, day by day, after information, and he could do nothing with the list you give. More than that, we have to renew our works of reference all the time. Let us give you a list of the most important books—those in daily use—omitting hundreds of others that come into use only on occasion:

The American Cyclopedia, with the annual volumes as they appear; the Encyclopedia Britannica; the American Cyclopedia of Biography; Who's Who in America, $5 a volume, a new one every two years; Who's Who in Europe, $7.50 a copy, a new one every two years; Encyclopedia Americana, $75 a set, just being published; all the annual government reports and statistical volumes, besides the statistical almanacs each year, including the Tribune, the World, the Daily News, etc., in the United States; Whittaker's Almanack, London, Daily Mail Year Book, and other English, German and French works of reference.

Twenty years of hard work conducting this department enables the editor to speak with authority. The mass of Blade readers are not able to purchase and renew the necessary works of reference. Hence the reason for the Bureau, and its unrivalled popularity.

The Oregon Boundary.

Why, in settling the Oregon boundary line, did the United States resign our claim to the territory north of 49 degrees north latitude? I have never found a satisfactory reason for so doing. In the Democratic platform of 1844 is the following: "Our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and no portion ought to be ceded to England or any other power. . . . The reoccupation of Oregon is commended to the Democracy as a great American measure. We have been told the slogan for the campaign was "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." Yet, after the election, we, by treaty, gave England all she wanted. Why?—H. N. L., Waco, Neb.

The answer to your question involves a discussion of one of the many phases of the bitter struggle of the slave states to maintain supremacy in congress, so as to prevent hostile legislation, which lasted for many years. When that supremacy was lost, the slave states rebelled, and attempted to set up an independent government. The treaty of 1783, which ended the Revolution, defined the northern boundary of the United States (between us and the british possessions) as far west as the Mississippi. After the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, the boundary farther west was indefinite until 1818, when a convention between England and the United States defined that boundary westward to the Rocky Mountains. The "Oregon country" was still debatable ground. By treaty with the United States in 1825, and by another treaty with Great Britain in the same year, Russia withdrew all claims to territory on the Pacific coast south of the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. A convention of 1825, the United States left the territory between her and Great Britain westward of the Rocky Mountains open to joint occupation for ten years.

So the matter rested, but always one of more or less popular discussion, until the 1844 campaign. The administration, in 1844-1845, when John C. Calhoun, then secretary of state, made an offer to accept the 49th parallel as the boundary. England, however, insisted on the Columbia river as the boundary. The matter was an issue in the presidential campaign of 1844, and the Democratic whose candidate was James K. Polk, had for their cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight!"

Polk was elected; but the Texas annexation scheme was on foot, and the southern leaders preferred territory which could be made slave states, and thus preserve their supremacy in congress. So, in 1846, a treaty was made fixing the boundary at the 49th parallel, where it now it

Magnetic Currents.

The revolution of the earth on its axis causes the heating and cooling of its opposite sides alternately, and gives rise to currents of what is called thermo-electricity, which currents flow around the earth, but run exactly at right angles to the line of its axis. The needle stands at right angles to the direction of the prevailing current, just as it would very quickly align itself east and west if placed over a trolley wire running north and south. And all that is about all that is known of it. The magnetic pole is as indefinite as the end of the rainbow. Recently an United States geodetic engineer reported the present magnetic variation at McConnellsville, O., as 58.4 minutes left. As the variation is probably the algebraic sum of several contributing causes, there is not much regularity about it. Its general movement is now west.—W. E., Bartlett, O.

That may all be true, but it is not yet proved. You know, of course, the difference between a proved fact and a theory which aims to explain a given phenomenon. We gave the prevailing theory of magnetic variation. That you say does not explain any further, because it could not possibly explain more than a minute daily variation of the compass, without throwing any light upon the main point of the inquiry—the cyclic variation, extending over a number of years.

White, of North Carolina.

Please give years, number of terms, and to which body of the legislature, Mr. Geo. H. White, colored, of North Carolina, was elected?—C. E. W., Cambray, N. M.

According to "Who's Who in America," George Henry White was born in Bladen county, North Carolina, in 1852. After a public school education, he graduated at Howard university, Washington City, in 1877. He holds the degree of LL. D. from both Livingstone college and Biddle university, and the degree of Ph. D. from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. He was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1879. He was a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1881; of the state senate in 1883; was solicitor and prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district of North Carolina from 1886 to 1894; was Representative in Congress from the second North Carolina district from 1897 to 1901. He then removed to Washington city, where he now resides.

Socialism.

G. M. R., Weed, N. M.: Whatever general definition of socialism may be made, there will always be objectors, because the socialists are not agreed upon a definition. Primarily, the word "socialism" is used for the name of a certain philosophy of history (to which we do not assent), and the the method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena in accord therewith. In the second place, since this philosophy and method referred to above, have, as one of their assumed principal conclusions, that society is evolving toward a co-operative social stage, the word "socialism" is used to designate such a state social organization, in which the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working class (to the exclusion of all others' while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers.

But all these nebulous rhetorical statements, in practice, resolve themselves into a hostility against any one man accumulating wealth. The poor farm laborer is one of the ideal workingmen of the socialists. But if he, by his industry, economy and brain power, obtains a farm and employs other men, then socialism opposes him. It assumes that he has robbed the men he hires, or somebody else, and, therefore, he should give up what he has saved and gained for their benefit. It is an absurd theory, because it opposes the system under which civilization and progress have ben made possible. It is based on the fundamental fallacy that all men are equally entitled to the profits of the labor of the whole community, which is utterly untenable.

We beg that no one will waste time in writing to us to controvert the above statements. We can not turn the Bureau into a debating club.

Miscellaneous.

S. W. Hicks, New York: You will please address your inquiry to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

G. W., Bryson City, N. C.: The person of which you speak is a son of T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn.

Southern Illinois, Somerset, Ill.: There may have been, but we have nothing which gives his biography.

C. M. S., Alexis, N. C.: No. Nothing of the sort. Follow standard works on history, not silly nonsense.

R. C., Marion, Ky.: We have not the speech of Garfield to which you refer. Please copy for us the complete passage, and we will try to answer.

H. C. D., Cleveland, O.: Kindly consult a good lawyer. Refer to the rules at the head of this department, which tell you that no questions of state law can be considered.

J. R., Olympia, Wash.: We do not understand your question. Better consult a good builder or plumber. Your question, as you can see, is of no value to 193,999 of our 193,000 readers.

F. M., Logansport, Ind.: We cannot answer your question until we get the annual report of the secretary of the interior, which will be published in December next. Repeat your question about December 10.

M. P. B., Caldwell, O.: He may be "somewhat famous," as your postal card says, but he has not gotten into any biographical dictionary or other work of reference as yet. We never heard of him before, so far as the editor's recollection goes.

W. H. P., Central Station, W.Va.: Don't be silly, please. Music is recognized only through the ear color only through the eye. That music can have color is simply nonsense. Why not use your reasoning faculties instead of writing such questions to us?

S. L. F., Burley, Wis.: We never heard of it. Remember, that songs and music are, as a rule, copyrighted, and hence we could not reprint them without paying a royalty—which we must decline to do. Otherwise the Bureau would be a weekly bill of expense to us. Don't ask us to reprint songs.

Reader, Titusville, Pa.: The Mormon sect of which you speak is an offshoot of the original Mormons. The main difference is that they reject polygamy. But they adhere to the vital idea that Joe Smith was inspired by God. If God can not find better men than Joe Smith as His mouthpiece, the only resource of sensible men is to reject the Christian idea of God.

A. N. D., Nevada, O.: The women who have most influenced history are the mothers of great men. The boy is what his mother makes him. To make a list, as you do, of five women, of whom three were never married, is ridiculous. It is not what women who are notable in newspapers as agitators do; it is the influence of mothers upon their sons and daughters. No one can give a list of names; the women most entitled to fame are unknown to history.

A. J. B., Brookville, Pa.: The new encyclopedia Americana, just issued, says this (vol. V, article "Color"): "In a strict sense, the primary colors are three in number, namely, red, green, and violet (or blue). These three colors or kinds of light can not be resolved into any others, while a yellow ray, for instance, can be be resolved into red and green, or can be produced by a mingling of red and green light; consequently yellow is not now regarded by scientific men as a primary color." There you have it. Revise your opinions. Remember this—that the truly scientific mind abandons any theory as soon as it is proved untenable.

I. G. G., Hytop, Ala.: The facts leading up to the shooting of Joe Smith, the fraud ancestor of Mormonism, have been so often given in The Blade that you will excuse use for a very short answer. After the Mormons were driven out of Missouri, they went over into Illinois and founded Nauvoo, where Smith, because of his supposed spiritual authority, had extraordinary authority over his deluded followers. In 1844, a discontented Mormon started a newspaper in Nauvoo, in which grave charges of immorality were brought against Smith. The city council of Nauvoo, which had a Mormon majority, passed an ordinance declaring the printing office a nuisance. It was destroyed by by the officers of the law, who, of course, were Mormons and servile tools of Joe Smith. Smith was blamed for this, and he and several others were arrested and jailed at Carthage, Ill. On June 27, 1844, a mob attacked the jail, killed Smith and his brother Hyrum, and wounded others. Why do The Blade readers ask this question over and over? Drop Mormonism; it is a delusion and a snare.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. B. F. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent telling what they say of the treatment. Address the home office.

DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.
(If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

WHEN THE GREEN FIELDS GO

I.

When the green fields go, an' the gray skies hint of snow,
We'll still retain one flower that'll sing of long ago!
One blossom that shall seem
Like the ghost of some dead dream
That leads to fairer gardens than the angels ever knew.

II.

When the green fields go, and all bleak the world appears,
And hope is but a shadow in the valley of deep fears,
One blossom still shall shine
All immortal and divine,
And the light of heaven shall bless it through an after-rain of tears!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Two Girls.

She—He said my arms were like ivory.
Her Hateful Friend—Perhaps he meant they were nothing but bone.—Life.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, **MRS. MAE P. WHARRY,** Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Steel Roofing 100 Square Feet, $2.00

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The Sunday School

A BIG MAN AND SOME LITTLE KINGS

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 25 Is a Quarterly Review.

Men create titles, offices, honors and distinctions, but God makes a man greater than all these. There have been big kings who also bulked large in manhood, but the mightiest men in history were not born to the purple. Washington and Lincoln, to cite names from the brief record of America, were mighty in manhood before ever office beckoned to them, and proved them the foremost characters of their day.

In the space of one hundred years which is covered by the month's series of Sunday school lessons, which is reviewed today, the largest figure is that of a rough, hairy man of the wilderness, poverty-stricken, unconventional, unlettered and unfraid. There is real significance in the fact that six of the eleven historical lessons dealt chiefly with this one man, while the five other lessons comprehended the reigns of a dozen kings. When the time came for the fallest of the lot, Ahab, to stand up and be measured alongside of Elijah it was found that even his crown did not bring him up to the prophet's level.

In Olden Times and New.

This old record of flesh and blood people proves that "a man 's a man for a' that." Whether he be preacher, king, soldier, aristocrat or peasant, it is sheer manhood which counts in the ultimate testing. In his experiment with the Hebrew nation Jehovah was constantly proving men, to see if they could play the man in high and hard places, and be fit for his lofty designs. It is sad to record that he found more unfit than fit, as these lessons have shown. Then, as now, men fit for the most exalted tasks were not common.

A great conflict was raging among the Jews of this day between Jehovah and various forms of idolatry such as prevailed in surrounding nations. King Solomon, with his heathen wives, had prepared the way for this national declension. His addle-pated son, Rehoboam, was no man to stem currents. Jeroboam, the latter's rival, and the first king of the northern division of the nation, encouraged idolatry from motives of politics. These were the days of the divine right of kings. Vain, weak or wicked men on the throne made sorry havoc with the people's religion. So the contest between heathenism and the worship of Jehovah raged with the human odds in favor of the former.

Kings of Various Sorts.

The list of kings who have figured largely in the Sunday school lessons of the past three months make a rather motley assortment. There were good and bad among them, but the good were rather lonesome.

First of all came Solomon's son, Rehoboam, the fop by whose folly the kingdom was divided. He was vain and easily flattered, and lent a ready ear to the advice of his young fellow rakes, while discarding the counsel of the aged. Despite popular mutterings, he threatened his subjects with even heavier burdens than they had borne in Solomon's time. He was deaf to the voice of the people, which is a fundamental blunder in any leader. So the larger portion of his kingdom rebelled.

That brought Jeroboam to the fore, a self-made man, whose popularity had aroused the jealousy of the great Solomon, and caused him to be exiled. Jeroboam was a man of the people and a man of God—until he got into office. After he had been called to the throne he became a politician. He was no longer content to fall in with God's plans. He must run everything himself. So to prevent the revival of old memories by the visit of his people to the temple at Jerusalem, he set up golden calves as symbols of worship. Besides this he profaned the priesthood, and by a course of disobedient conduct won for himself the unenviable title of the king "who made Israel to sin."

The blood of Solomon, Rehoboam and Abijah flowed in the veins of young Asa to go back to the southern kingdom, pursuant to the International lessons—and heredity turned him toward evil ways. But so also did the blood of David and of Jesse course through his veins; and the sovereign will of his own personality also dwelt in his breast, so he started the degenerate nation up hill again. He feared the Lord, and built and prospered. A constructionist and a godly man, he was a blessing to his time.

So was his son after him, Jehoshaphat, despite some wabblings, when policy got the upper hand of his righteousness. But Jehoshaphat meant well, and really worked great reforms. The good that was in him shone the brighter throughout his long reign by contrast with the corrupt rulers to the north of him.

Of these there were so many that the lessons do not attempt to follow them in detail. Three dynasties sat on the throne within the period studied. All were bad. As time went on they grew worse, and worse, culminating in the reigns of Omri and Ahab, father and son, who even exceeded Jeroboam in the harm they had wrought to Israel's morals. They were pronounced imbeciles, but this only made their wickedness worse. They built up the kingdom temporarily, but tore it down spiritually.

The One Woman.

The wife of Ahab was the biggest man of her day, except Elijah, and the worst. She ruled the king, and always for evil. God help the man, whosoever he may be, who is in the clutches of an evil woman. For it is one of the facts of life most unpalatable to swallow that all women are not as their mothers, and that the world has its Jezebels as well as its Marys—although the latter are representative of their sex as a whole. A man can would not have pushed Israel to the excesses of idolatry achieved by this heathen queen. She was, as an evil woman everywhere is, a blight and a scourge, alienating the hearts of men from ideals of truth and duty.

The power of a bad woman is the most malignant thing this side of the pit. Even Elijah, the hero of Mt. Carmel, fled from this vengeful woman, who seemed to hold the kingdom, as well as the king, under her sway.

A Good Man in a Bad Place.

One of the men who feared and served her figures in the lessons—Obadiah, head of the king's household. He is a type of the man of good intentions minus courage. Like the other monk, Martin, who, at the time of Luther, came to the same conclusions as the reformer, but instead of proclaiming them he wrote them out and sealed them in a box which was not discovered until after the Reformation was an accomplished fact—like him Obadiah was a secret follower of the truth. Whenever he could do a good turn for Jehovah by stealth, like hiding a hundred prophets from Jezebel's fury, he did it. But he was a timorous saint. He feared the Lord, but he feared too many other persons besides. No wonder that when the fearless prophet wanted to send a message by him to the king he was scared still. He was not much of a man, was Obadiah, but he was better than the times in which he lived. He might have bettered them had his piety been more largely mixed with pluck.

A Hairy Wilderness Man.

A dramatic, spectacular figure was this prophet Elijah, who enters upon the scene unannounced and with startling directness tells the powerful Ahab to his teeth that, for his wickedness, three years of famine will blight the land. So far as we know, Elijah was an unordained man, whose school had been the wilderness; but, like America's great unordained evangelist, he became a founder of seminaries. Gaunt, hairy, clad in a mantle of skins, girt about with a leather thong, he little looked the part of one who was destined to be the greatest national figure of his time.

After he had spoken his message to the king, he was sent into seclusion by the brook Cherith, where the ravens fed him. He went from this rigorous dwelling up to Zarephath, in the neighborhood of Zidon, where he shared a widow's cruse of oil and barrel of meal, after miraculously replenishing both. In this retreat, continued for three years, he received further schooling, for the climax of his life, the contest with the priests of Baal on Mt. Carmel.

Boldly seeking out Ahab, now sore distraught by famine, he cowed the king who had sought his life, and through him, challenged the priests of Baal to a test of gods, in the presence of all the nation. The story is one of the most interesting in the Old Testament, and the scene of Mt. Carmel, when Elijah's God answered by fire, is burned on the memory in childhood. The slaughter of the priests of Baal was but indicative of the rout of idolatry's forces, for a time at least.

Elation is commonly followed by depression. One night I saw a Dowieite, in an ecstacy of martyrdom, welcome arrest as a prize; but the next morning when I visited him in his cell he was a very subdued mortal, and full ready to comply with police regulations and secure his freedom. How different things seem on the day after! Elijah had vindicated Jehovah on Mt. Carmel; he had prayed for rain, and the three years' drought was broken; but at the threat of a vengeful woman he fled to the wilderness and under a juniper tree prayed to die.

The Lord sent him a square meal and gave him fresh orders. Then, on Sinai, he granted him a still fuller revelation of himself and his plans, with work to do, and a vivid consciousness that God lives and reigns, Elijah never again succumbed to the blue devils of despondency. Thereafter, with a friend and pupil, Elisha, by his side he continued his brave service until he was needed on the other side of the veil, when God sent, as a palace car, a whirlwind, escorted by the fiery chariot of heaven, and so the rough old hero, whose work on earth had been cast amid severe circumstances, went in glory in triumph, without passing through the mysterious gates of death.

Contest Closes October 15th.

We will pay $85,500 in prizes to those who can estimate nearest to the total paid attendance at the Great St. Louis World's Fair. This fair opened April 30, 1904, and will close December 1, 1904. The paid attendance on opening day was 125,754 people, during May the paid attendance was 542,028, during June 1,382,863, during July 1,514,758. Can you estimate the number of people who will pay admission during the entire Fair?

$85,500 IN GOLD To Those Who Come Nearest.

First Prize $25,000.00. Second Prize $10,000.00. Third Prize $5,000.00.

Our prizes are the largest ever offered in any contest, and are divided as follows:

To the nearest estimate	$25,000.00	To the next 20 nearest estimates, $100 each	2,000.00
To the second nearest estimate	10,000.00	To the next 50 nearest estimates, $50 each	2,500.00
To the third nearest estimate	5,000.00	To the next 100 nearest estimates, $25 each	2,500.00
To the fourth nearest estimate	2,500.00	To the next 200 nearest estimates, $10 each	2,000.00
To the fifth nearest estimate	1,500.00	To the next 500 nearest estimates, $5 each	2,500.00
To the sixth nearest estimate	1,000.00	To the next 1,000 nearest estimates, $1 each	1,000.00
To the next 10 nearest estimates, $200 each	2,000.00	Supplementary prizes	28,000.00
Total			$85,500.00

SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATES AT ONCE. Not an estimate will be considered that is received in our office after October 15, 1904. For each estimate we send you a separate engraved and numbered certificate with your estimate thereon. The corresponding coupons of these certificates are deposited at the time your estomates are made, and can be handled only by the Committee on Awards, after the contest closes.

1 Certificate will cost	25 cents.
5 Certificates will cost	$ 1.00
12 Certificates will cost	2.00
20 Certificates will cost	3.00
40 Certificates will cost	5.00
100 Certificates will cost	12.50
1000 Certificates will cost

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

WEST VIRGINIA SAFE.

The Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle has been interviewing a prominent West Virginia Democrat as to the situation in that state. This Democrat, whose name is withheld by the correspondent for reasons that are obvious, finds little cause for elation on the part of Democracy. After discussing the political history of the state covering the past twenty years, during which a Democratic plurality of 5,000 was turned into a Republican plurality of 20,000, he says:

I am free to confess that I do not see how we can overcome the natural Republican majority. The president is popular in the state, and although he may be cut some by the Quaker element, he will get the full vote of his party. Parker is just as certain to get the entire support of the Democrats, and if the Democrats were numerous enough Parker would carry the state.

But his claim that Parker will hold the Democratic vote does not tally with the natural inference to be drawn from his diagnosis of the campaign as it presents itself to him today. For instance, he admits that the Republicans have as much money as the Democrats, and hence eliminates that feature. Then he says: "The Republicans of West Virginia have a wonderfully perfected organization. The various troubles in the party which were hailed with delight by the Democrats six months ago, are rapidly being smoothed out by the adroit leaders." And, referring to Senator Elkins, he says:

All that foolish gossip about Senator Elkins not playing fair in the campaign because of his interest in the race of his father-in-law, has been forgotten in the stiff fight the senator is putting up. The best evidence of his loyalty is found in his selection of C. A. Sutherland, his right-hand man, to serve as head of the Republican county committee. Sutherland is from Randolph county, where both Davis and Elkins live, and if things go badly for the Republican ticket, Elkins will be accused of responsibility from the fact that his nearest political friend was in charge. When I saw that appointment I was satisfied that Elkins was going to make the best fight he could.

Turning to the other side, he says: "The Democratic campaign is in sad contrast, and is enough to make loyal Democrats weep. It is in the hands of McGraw, who has made long and unsuccessful fights to get into the United States senate." This man McGraw, the informant declares, knows nothing of campaign management, and has no conception of detailed work, but can spend money on brass bands equal to the best of them. It will be remarkable, indeed, under such conditions, if Mr. Parker holds the Democratic vote.

When the state fair was held in Wheeling recently, the big day, Wednesday, was turned over to ex-Senator Davis. The management confidently expected that the venerable candidate for second place on the Democratic ticket would be a drawing card, and predicted that a new mark for attendance would be made. The weather conditions were favorable, and yet the attendance was the smallest the fair ever had on a Wednesday. In contrast with this, Senator Fairbanks addressed a very large meeting in Parkersburg, and there was no end to the enthusiasm shown, although the Republican candidate did not have the advantage of the drawing powers supposed to exist in prize pumpkins and fat steers. The people turned out to hear him because they were interested in a discussion of the principles of which the upholding has made them prosperous and the Republican party great.

If there is any way to judge of a political outcome by the attitude of the voters six weeks before election, West Virginia is not only safe, but will give Roosevelt more than the normal Republican plurality.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The Japanese have been busy, since Kuropatkin's retreat to Mukden, in perfecting their transportation arrangements. The Russians are in force at Mukden and northward of that city along the railroad to Tie-ling. The latter is not a town, as one might infer. The syllable "ling" means a pass in the mountains. Hence the name is "Tie pass." Through this pass the railway comes from Harbin, and it is believed to be strongly fortified. The indications are that the Russians will not make a decided stand at Mukden, but withdraw to Tie pass when the Japanese army shall advance in force.

The Japanese have begun their singular but sagacious movement of scouting parties and small detachments in front of the Russians, and on both flanks. This device has been employed at every time a Japanese advance was impending, and it serves to mask completely the real movements of the mass of the army. The foe does not know where to reinforce his defenses until the real advance movement begins. The indications all point to another attempt to envelope Kuropatkin's forces and cut his communications with his base, or to force him to give battle in the open. So long as the weather will permit of active operations in the field there will be no cessation of the Japanese offensive.

Events move slowly at Fort Arthur. More heavy siege guns have been mounted on the advanced Japanese earthworks, and the indications are that the main attack on the devoted fortress will be made from the north and northeast. The difficulties in the way of the besiegers are enormous, and it is doubtful if it be possible to capture the main Russian positions by direct assault. Reports come from Chinese who have recently left Port Arthur that the Russian supply of ammunition for their emplaced guns is becoming exhausted. Whether this story be true, only the outcome will reveal.

FORAKER'S CLASSIFICATION.

Senator Foraker opened the campaign in Chicago Saturday night under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, and, as he always does, he made a decided hit.

His classification of Democrats was a clever though impersonal thrust at Parker. He passed the free silver Democrats who followed the standard of Bryan because they believed in the principle of bi-metallism, eulogized the gold Democrats who regarded free silver as a menace to the country and refused to follow the Peerless One because they held country above party; and roasted those Democrats who, though equally mindful of the dangers that would follow a change in our monetary standard, yet voted for Bryan in order to be regular. Parker, by his own confession, belongs to the class last named and yet has the hardihood to expect the vote of those Democrats who sacrificed regularity for principle.

HOW MAINE WENT.

Mr. A. T. Colburn, of this city, a well-known sound money Democrat, who was in Maine just prior to the election, takes a different view of the result from most Democrats. Mr. Colburn's early home was in Maine and he is thoroughly conversant with the politics of that state.

He declares that the vote shows a decided trend to Roosevelt. "I believe," said he, "that if it had been an off year, with no national issues in the canvass, the Democrats would have come pretty close to carrying the state. They had a splendid organization, a strong ticket, and had much the better of the argument on local issues. The fact that the Republicans won by a plurality of 27,000, indicates clearly to me that President Roosevelt's candidacy was a very potent factor; in fact was almost wholly responsible for the result."

That is exactly what The Blade claimed on the day subsequent to the election. When one stops to think that Mr. Blaine, with all his magnetism and personal following and with prestige that state pride is supposed to give a candidate hailing from the commonwealth, could get a majority of only 20,000, the victory this year stands out as a remarkable indorsement of the administration. And there is not a sane or intelligent man in the country who will claim that the President's vote in November will fall short of the September figures.

If the Democrats can find consolation in the Maine figures, or any cause for congratulation, they are assuredly welcome.

THE WISCONSIN MUDDLE.

As a family row of no small proportions was inevitable among the Wisconsin Republicans it was a good thing that the state convention was held very early. There has been time for local rancors to cool, and the sober second thought has displaced factional zeal. At the time of the national Republican convention, it was impossible to bring the two factions into harmony. But time is accomplishing what the party leaders could not do.

The question which of the two Republican state tickets shall be headed by the candidates for Presidential electors is to be decided by the supreme court of the state. The Wisconsin law does not allow the names of candidates to be printed more than once on the official ballot. Hence the importance of a judicial decision as to which is to be deemed the "regular" Republican ticket.

The candidate for governor of the "stalwart" faction has now pledged himself to withdraw if the decision of the state supreme court is in favor of the LaFollette faction. As the split was entirely over this one office, this will remove the difficulty in case of a decision in favor of the La Follette ticket. Similarly, some 150 leaders of the latter movement have announced their willingness to abide by the decision when made, in the interests of Republican harmony. So passes the Democratic dream of securing the electoral vote of Wisconsin for Judge Parker.

DEMOCRATIC TEXT-BOOK ATTACKS THE TARIFF

The Blade acknowledges, with thanks, the courtesy of the Democratic national committee in sending advance proofs of a portion of the Democratic campaign text-book. These cover some nine pages of that forthcoming volume, and would make two columns or more if printed in full in The Blade.

The theme is the tariff, prices and wages. It asserts that the cost of living has increased more in proportion than have wages, and that the increased cost of living is due to the Dingley tariff. By far the greater portion of the space is taken up in an attempt to controvert some recent tables issued by the United States bureau of labor, which showed that the average retail prices of the necessities of life have not advanced is greatly as has has the average wage-rate. The labored reply of the Democratic committee is, in effect, that the comparison should be made between wholesale prices in 1897 and those of 1903.

It will hardly strike the housewife or the workingman that the wholesale price cuts much figure. When the man or woman with the market basket goes to the grocery, the meat-shop, the dry goods, clothing or shoe store, it is the retail price which is of vital concern. It doesn't matter to the customer what the merchant pays the jobber. "What is the price to me, the retail buyer?" is the question of moment.

Then follows a bitter attack on the protective tariff, which is characterized as a price-raiser, and therefore as robbery. The text book, however (so far as this extract goes), does not explain the St. Louis platform utterance, when it goes on to demand a "reasonable" reduction. If the tariff raises prices and robs the people, then to reduce it is to reduce the robbery slightly. "Reasonable" reduction would be but a small stop-gap to this alleged robbery of the buyers.

However, the people of the United States recall the Wilson tariff of the last Cleveland administration, and want no more tariff reductions of the Democratic brand. The necessaries of life were cheap from 1894 to 1896, but that did little good to the tens of thousands of men who were out of work. When a man has an empty pocketbook, cheap food and clothing are beyond his reach. In those ideal days of a Democratic tariff, grain, cattle, wool, cotton and other farm products were so cheap that the farmers were in distress. Food and clothing were cheap, but the working people had little wherewith to purchase them.

The most important thing about this Democratic deliverance is that, its being the first extract from the campaign text-book to be sent out would seem to indicate that the national committee desires to make the tariff the issue. Well, the voters of the United States are willing. They understand the question since the last Cleveland administration as they never understood it before. And they will roll up a mighty electoral plurality for Roosevelt and protection equal to those of 1896 and 1900.

THE THIBETAN TREATY.

The bureaucrats who control Russian diplomacy, and in whose hands the czar is as plastic clay, must be overcome with rage and humiliation at the check which Great Britain has given to their stealthy advance toward India and China across the vast expanse of Thibet. Russia's hands are tied in the Far East, and she did not dare oppose the Younghusband expedition. She was obliged to accept at their face value the public explanations as to the purpose of that move. Now that a treaty has been wrested from the Thibetans, she can see how complete is her checkmate.

For a score or more of years, Russia has stealthily been building up her influence at Lhassa, with the result that she had obtained practical commercial and political domination. All that seems to be at an end. The treaty wrung from the authorities at Lhassa by Col. Younghusband binds the Thibetans to establish three points for mutual trade between British-Indian and Thibetan merchants; to allow traffic along all existing routes, and along others which may be established between Thibet and India; and to pay an indemnity of $2,500,000 to Great Britin, as indemnity for having to force Thibet to respect her treaties.

As security for the payment of the indemnity, and for the performance by Thibet of her treaty obligations, British troops are to occupy the Chun Tsi valley for three years, and until the indemnity is all paid. No Thibetan territory is to be sold or leased to any foreign power without the consent of Great Britain; no foreign power shall be allowed to meddle in Thibetan affairs, nor to open mines or construct roads or railways anywhere in the country. In fact, England has established a virtual protectorate over the country. She has closed Thibet to all other countries but herself, that she may preserve it as a "buffer state" between her and Russia. Russia has received a very severe checkmate in her stealthy advance overland toward India and China.

FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE.

The Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration, in session at St. Louis, devoted some time to a discussion of the Far Eastern war, and adopted the following resolution:

The interparliamentary peace conference, shocked by the horrors of the war that is being waged in the Far East between two civilized states, and deploring that the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague have been unable to have recourse to the clauses thereof, which direct them to tender their mediation immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, asks the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague to intervene at the proper time with the belligerents, in order to facilitate the restoration of peace, and instructs the interparliamentary bureau to bring the present resolution to the knowledge of said powers.

This resolution will of course be sent to all the governments which are signatories of The Hague convention; but it is very doubtful if any decisive action will result, looking to the ending of the war. The Hague tribunal can not cite Russia and Japan before it, that it may try the matters at issue in the present conflict. Of course no nation can be compelled to arbitrate; and, as affairs stand now, Russia is humiliated and angry, while Japan is triumphant and confident. Neither is in a mood to consider any proposition looking to arbitration.

But all the same the resolution adopted at St. Louis is a forward step in the work of bringing the nations to submit their differences to an impartial tribunal, where they may be decided on their merits, without loss of honor or of prestige to either party. And the resolution above quoted was supplemented by another asking the President of the United States to call a second Hague conference, to promote the immediate extension of arbitration treaties; to organize an international code which shall restrict war when it does come, thus in some degree mitigating its horrors; and to consider the establishment of an international congress, to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

It will be noted by the discerning student of affairs that the chief obstacle to the abolition of war and the substitution of arbitration lies in the selfishness and grasping ambition of the nations themselves. Where two countries are both animated by a sense of fairness and justice, there is no question which can arise which need lead to war. But the case is entirely different where one seeks an unfair advantage—the occupation of desirable territory belonging to the other, for instance; or where the advantage which one covets, though not violating the territory of the other, puts the latter at a manifest disadvantage.

The present war between Russia and Japan is an illustration. Russia's land-grabbing ambition is the cause of the conflict. When the war between China and Japan ended, the latter obtained from China the cession of the Liao Tung peninsula. Russia, France and Germany stepped in, and protested against the cession of any territory on the mainland. So Japan had to be content with the cession of the island of Formosa and the Pescadores islands.

Next Russia obtained a "lease" for a term of years of the southern end of the Liao Tung peninsula, fortified Port Arthur, built the city of Dalny, and extended a branch of her Siberian railway through Manchuria to these points. Then came the Boxer outbreak, and under the pretext of maintaining order, Russia occupied the vast and fertile province of Manchuria. When the joint treaty was made at the end of that trouble, Russia solemnly engaged to evacuate Manchuria by October, 1903. The world knows the promise was not kept, and subsequent events proved that Russia never intended that it should be.

Then Russian intrigue became busy at the Corean capital. Concessions for Russian trade were granted in the Yalu valley. Russian troops entered this part of Corea to "protect" the concessionaires. It was as plain as anything could be that this was the beginning of the process of absorbing Corea as part of the Russian dominions. This was a threat to Japan, whose desire had been to conserve Corea's independence, and keep her as a "buffer state" between herself and Russia.

In such a case as this—the absorption of a great Chinese province without the shadow of right, and the beginnings of the absorption of Corea—what could Japan do but go to war? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with states no less than with individuals. What could arbitration do under these circumstances? Russia certainly would never have consented to arbitrate the matter, for the simplest dictates of justice would have required her to evacuate Manchuria and keep hands off Corea. So long as nations are selfish and grasping, war will be a necessity to readjust matters.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The result of the Maine election is the same as that of Vermont. The state is reliably Republican; there is no marked change in political opinion among the voters. So far as the returns can be considered as indicative, the verdict is one of confidence in the national administration.

The total vote is believed to be the heaviest cast since 1888, when the Republicans carried the state by 18,056 plurality. This shows that the managers of both parties made active efforts to get out a full vote, and were successful. The contest was for governor and state officers, and for Representatives in Congress from the four districts of the state. Members of the state legislature were also chosen, and that body will elect an United States Senator, the term of Senator Hale expiring.

Mr. Cobb, the Republican candidate for governor, is elected by a plurality approximating 33,000, according to the returns at hand at this writing. The four Republican candidates for Congress are elected—Allen, Littlefield, Burleigh and Powers. The legislature is strongly Republican in both branches, which means the re-election of Hon. Eugene Hale as United States Senator.

The following table shows the votes for governor in September and for President in November, of the last seven Presidential years:

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1876—Governor	75,867	60,423	15,444 R
1876—President	66,300	49,917	16,529 R
1880—Governor	73,597	73,786*	189 F
1880—President	74,039	65,171	8,868 R
1884—Governor	78,912	59,051	19,851 R
1884—President	72,209	52,140	20,069 R
1888—Governor	79,405	61,349	18,056 R
1888—President	73,734	50,481	23,253 R
1892—Governor	67,609	55,078	12,531 R
1892—President	62,931	48,044	14,887 R
1896—Governor	82,784	34,387	48,377 R
1896—President	80,485	32,201	45,377 R
1900—Governor	73,865	39,852	34,003 R
1900—President	65,475	36,822	28,653 R

*Fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers.

A notable feature of this showing is that, with the one exception of 1880, both the Republican and Democratic votes were smaller in November than in the contest of the previous September. The party leaders undoubtedly make their strongest efforts at the state elections in order to influence the result in the country at large in the Presidential battle.

WATSON'S THREE QUESTIONS.

Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, who is having a bushel of fun in the present canvass. He is the Populist candidate for president, and is devoting his time to making life a burden to the Democrats, whom he seems to consider his natural political foes. He has put three questions to Judge Parker, which are distinctly embarrassing. They are:

Would you refuse to meet at the same table with Booker Washington?

Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the south?

If elected, will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner, Booker Washington and T. T. Fortune?

Judge Parker cannot reply to any one or all of the three with a flat negative. Without doubt he will ignore them utterly, or simply refer to them as impertinent. Well, they are impertinent, if addressed to a private citizen. But Judge Parker is the nominee of a party which has viciously attacked Mr. Roosevelt on the issues they embody, and there is no good reason why Judge Parker should not answer them, in the interests of fair play.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE FARMERS

One of the most common as well as most reprehensible modes of political argument is to attribute to an opponent views which he does not hold. An illustration of this is the very common Democratic assertion that the Republican party, in claiming that the prosperity of the country is due to its legislation, is thereby claiming that it is responsible for the bountiful harvests which have fallen to the lot of the American farmers.

No Republican ever made such a claim. It is not the amount of grain, nor the number of tons of hay, nor the number of pounds of live stock the farmer places upon the market, which makes him prosperous. He can only prosper if the price which he receives is enough larger than the cost of production to afford him a good profit. And it matters not how bounteous his crop of wheat, or corn, or of anything else, may be, if the price at which he must sell it is so small as to afford him no adequate return for his labor, and no decent margin of profit in addition, he will not prosper. He must have fair crops plus adequate prices, in order to thrive.

Now, the Republican party never has claimed any influence over crop conditions. But what it has claimed and does claim, with truth, is that the value of the farmer's crops is due in a large measure to Republican legislation and to the operation of the protective tariff. The American Agriculturist, one of the highest authorities in the country, announces that the value of our agricultural products will probably this year exceed that of any previous year in our history. Yet our crops in amount will not be extraordinary, nor have they been during the past few years. In 1896 the corn crop in particular measured nearly a billion bushels more than some years since, and yet in value the farmer only received about one-half which he has been receiving for the past few years.

This is where the Republican claim that the tariff is a benefit to the farmer is fully substantiated. The full measure of employment which has been enjoyed by our working classes during the past few years, their high wages and the consequent high standard of living have given us a home market and a purchasing power which has brought to the farmer this large prosperity and great reward in return for his labors.

PEABODY RENOMINATED.

There is a very large class of people in the United States, living at a distance from the state of Colorado, who have been very much perplexed over the great strike there, the calling out of the militia, the placing of the Cripple Creek region under martial law, the deportation of a number of agitators, and so on. Of course the average partisan, whose opinions on any subject are made up from his prejudices, settled the matter—in his own mind—at least. But fortunately there is a very large class of honest, intelligent, thoughtful citizens who are willing to hear both sides before they decide. To them the action of the Colorado Republican convention will be enlightening.

That body was made up of representative Republicans from the entire state. They certainly would not indorse a line of conduct that was repugnant to the intelligent citizenship of the state, and thus insure party defeat—for it must be remembered the Republican plurality in Colorado is only a little over 7,000 votes. But the convention was of one mind. Governor Peabody was renominated by acclamation, and without the shadow of opposition. Leaders from all over the state worked shoulder to shoulder that there might be no question as to the party's indorsement of Governor Peabody's acts in the mining camp strikes. That gentleman has reason to be proud of the splendid backing he has received at the hands of the party.

The resolutions, too, give him unstinted indorsement and support. They call upon all good citizens, without regard to their occupation or their politics, to join with the Republican party in Governor Peabody's re-election, in order to give stern rebuke to the lawlessness of which that state has been the scene. Then the platform sets forth the irrefragable truth in regard to the bitter battle among the labor organizations, the free laboring men, and the employes, in the following resolutions:

We affirm the right of every person, whether union or non-union, to labor when, where and for whom he pleases, and to enter freely into whatever contract he may choose. We recognize the right of both capital and labor to combine into associations and organize into unions for the accomplishment of lawful objects by lawful methods. We deny the right of either to exceed such bounds.

We pledge ourselves and our candidates to restrain by all constitutional and legal methods any excesses practiced by such organizations, whether capital or labor. We stand absolutely and unequivocally for the maintenance of law and order against anarchy and lawlessness.

No honest, law-abiding citizen can fail to indorse these utterances. Capital has no paramount rights; nor has a labor union the shadow of a right to declare that no man shall labor unless he is tributary to its power. Usurpation of human rights is as detestable and unrighteous in one case as in the other. The Colorado Republicans have placed this issue clearly before the voters of that state; and it can not be, in a commonwealth of free Americans, that the verdict at the polls shall not be in accord with their position.

IT IS A POSER.

Shortly after the Democratic nominations on the national ticket, a number of New York lawyers and politicians of that party organized what they named the Parker Constitution club. They announced that President Roosevelt has been violating the constitution, and declared that the club would show Mr. Roosevelt's "real connection with the Panama affair, and other matters in which he has overridden the constitution."

Now comes Mr. Henry W. Taft, himself a lawyer of eminence, with the following point-blank query addressed to the club:

What are the specific acts of Mr. Roosevelt which the members of this club, as lawyers, believe to be unconstitutional?

Here is the opportunity for the Parker Constitution club. It is invited to set forth specifically the facts, if any, which support its vague charges. If this can be done, then the club should proceed at once to demand Mr. Roosevelt's impeachment by the house of representatives.

Either the club must "make good" in reply to this straightforward question, or it must acknowledge that it is playing a game of political poker, and "bluffing" on an extremely poor hand. Silence on its part can only be interpreted as meaning that there is no proof of its charges.

THE MYSTERY OF THE POLE.

Commander Peary has determined to make one more trial to find the North Pole. He proposes to start in July next for the frozen north, and he hopes to succeed, in the following year, in reaching the goal of his hopes. Peary has been indefatigable and fearless in his explorations. He it was who proved that Greenland is an island, and he has the distinction of reaching the "farthest north" point in the western hemisphere.

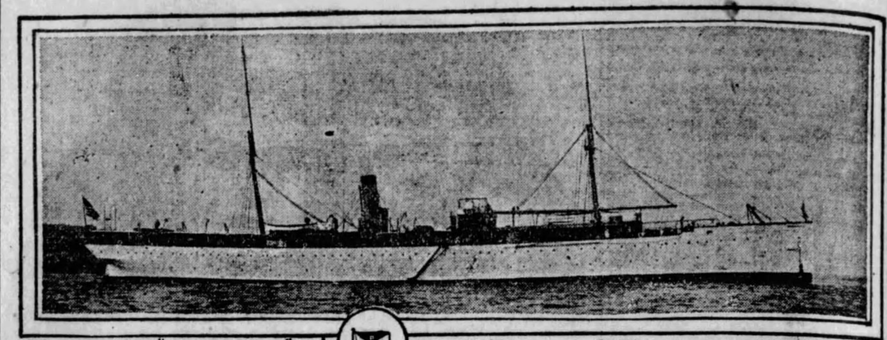
It is one of the curious things in our mental make-up that when a man has made a trip to the regions of eternal ice, he never gets over the fascination, or whatever it may be, of that forbidding region. One can understand "the call of the wild"—that desire which so many men experience, with the coming of spring, to get out in the wilderness, next to Nature's heart. Probably it is the ingrained inheritance of the race, dating back from the unnumbered centuries of man's savage state. When the winter season passed, man was anxious to leave the cave or cabin in which he had practically hibernated for several months, that he might fish and hunt and add variety to his limited bill of fare.

But what is the attraction which draws one to the regions of eternal ice? The man who makes a trip of exploration to high latitudes is never content until he goes again and again. Peary has made three efforts to reach the pole, besides two minor voyages—one to investigate the Greenland ice-cap, and the other to bring home the great Cape York meteorites. Now he proposes a fourth expedition, with the avowed object of planting the American flag on the pole. His fellow countrymen wish him success.

By all means, the Democratic national committee should send Bourke Cockran to Ohio. He did well in Vermont and Maine, and can probably help boost Roosevelt's majority in Ohio over the 100,000 mark.

Parker finds much in New York to interest him, and it is now reported that he will make frequent trips to the metropolis.

THE PENNSYLVANIA NOW A FLOATING COLLEGE.



THE STEAMSHIP "PENNSYLVANIA"

SOME OF THE FACULTY

After being in New York harbor to receive the rest of her fittings before beginning a nine months' cruise of nineteen thousand miles, with more than two hundred and twenty cadet pupils on board, the Pennsylvania left for Providence, R. I.

For many years an American transatlantic liner, then a troop ship running from San Francisco to the Philippines, the Pennsylvania is now a floating preparatory school where boys may study and prepare for American colleges and at the same time enjoy the delights of sea cruising and sightseeing while in foreign ports.

In the arrangement of the decks of the Pennsylvania the boys have been well cared for. There are two large dormitories and two assembly rooms, smaller class rooms, biological and physics laboratories, libraries, a museum for the storage of private collections, photographic room, a printing office, an arsenal equipped with 250 rifles; in fact, the equipment of a military and naval school.

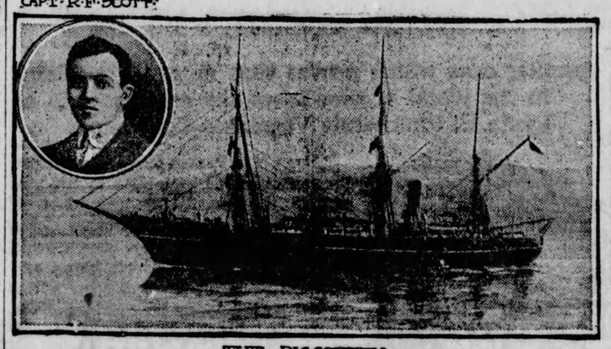
The Pennsylvania remained in the port of New York only twenty-four hours, and sailed to Providence. The pupils will embark and on September 16 the first cruise of the school will begin.

In command of Lieutenant Commander C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., president of the company which controls the enterprise, the Pennsylvania has 120 officers and crew, including instructors. The pupils have nothing to do with the handling of the ship, yet, to encourage a nautical spirit, all are uniformed according to the plan in general use on public school ships, and the discipline maintained is similar.

Composed of twenty-six members, the faculty on the Pennsylvania is headed by John Fuller Kent, Harvard A. B., and for twenty years principal of the high school in Concord, N. H. Selected from leading educational institutions, the other members of the faculty have been chosen because of experience in the teaching of boys.

RETURN OF ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

CAPT. R. F. SCOTT



THE DISCOVERY

When the British Antarctic expedition steamer Discovery arrived at Plymouth, England, the other day, she was heartily cheered by the crews of the warships in the harbor. The officers and men of the Discovery were all well.

In command of Captain R. F. Scott, of the royal navy, the Discovery sailed from London on July 31, 1901, to explore the Antarctic continent. For more than a year the vessel, specially constructed to resist nipping in the ice, was frozen up and two ships were sent to her relief.

On October 30, 1903, it was announced from Hobart, Tasmania, that the Teranova, formerly a Newfoundland whaler, had arrived there, and, with the Morning, the Royal Geographical society's relief ship, would start for the relief of the Discovery the first week in December.

At that time the Discovery had been frozen in for eighteen months at the foot of Mount Erebus, in south latitude 77 deg. 50 min., east longitude, 66 deg. 42 min.

In the preceding February the Morning transferred provisions to the Discovery's crew by sledges over the ice. The Teranova, sent out by the British government, carried guncotton with which to blast a channel, and it was planned that if the Discovery could not be extricated the vessel should be abandoned and the crew transferred to the Teranova.

The Discovery was fitted out as all modern whalers now are, with both steam engines and sailing gear. Rigged as a full bark the vessel is 178 feet long, 24 feet beam, with a beam draught of 20 feet and a displacement of 1,570 tons. The engines are 450 horse power, but the coal capacity is only 240 tons, and under ordinary conditions the Discovery proceeded under sail.

The building of the Discovery took more than a year to complete, and the vessel was pronounced a wonderful piece of modern marine architecture. At the stem, from outside to inside, there is nine feet of thickness, and in the way of the main deck there is a solid thickness of two and one-half feet of timber. The original cost of the expedition was estimated at £120,000 ($600,000).

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
March 29, 1886.

I dont blame the Corners for cussin Grover Cleveland, and denounsin uv him ez a frod, and no troo Dimekrat. The people, ez a rool, hev no philosophy into em, and cant look beneeth the surfis uv things. The man wich hez bin accustomed to takin his tods regler cant understand why he shouldn't hev his drink when he is internelly a burnin lime-kill, nor kin a hungry man understand why he shouldn't sit down to a square meal when his stumick clamors for it.

Sich men don't look below the surfis, nor kin they understand that ther may be a reeson for ther deprivashens.

I kin understand why Bascom grits his teeth and dams Cleveland when he sees Lubbock, the nigger Postmaster, squandrin his salery on cioze for his wife and children, when, in the nacher uv things, that salery shood be drord regierly by sum wun wich wood spend it fur likker at his bar. I kin comperhend why Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt shood howl with rage when they are a goin ez dry ez tinder for the want uv the money wich Joe Bigler and Pollock are takin for ther servises ez Collectors uv Revenoo and Customs.

They murmur, "We electid Cleveland, and why are we not revelin in the spoils uv the enemy wich we smote?"

I kin understand why they shood feel ugly, and, sometimes, when I hev bin fifteen or twenty minits without a drink I hev felt the same thing.

However I can't reely complane. I am livin on Bascom's faith that I will evencheoally git the place, wich is like the Chrischen's faith, the substance uv things hoped for and the evidence uv things not seen. But with them wich hev to pay cash for sustenance, and ther own cash too, it is quite diffrent. The iron enters their souls with great regularity and percishn, and it festers and rankles.

I hev hed my spells uv doubtin the Dimocrisy uv our beloved President, that is, the troo Jacksonian Dimocrisy wich hez bin the rool uv the party for a third uv a centry. I can't imagine a Dimocratic President wich wood keep a hungry Dimocrat out uv an offis wher steelin wuz possible. I do not jist see why Lubbock is still Postmaster at the Corners, (he a nigger at that), nor kin I jist make up my mind that ther is any reeson why Pollock and Bigler shood okkepy the two Collecterships. The sweets uv offishl patronage shood be enjoyed by usun's wich hev earnt em.

But I hev come to the conclooshen that, despite these onaccountable vagaries, Grover Cleveland is still a Dimocrat and hez all the instinks uv a Dimocrat. Upon wat do I base my opinyun? Sevrel things.

1. He hez held onto Garland like a tick. Ther ain't any question ez to Garland's Dimocrisy or the orthodoxy, from a Dimocratic standpoint, uv his methods. He hez ondoubtedly used his offishl posishen to fether his own nest, wich is only bad when yoo git caught at it. I wood that I wuz in his place. I wood that I hed bin in posishen to hev Pan-Electric stock put into my hands when I wuz asleep and didn't know nothin about it. I shood hev taken it, and sed nothin about it, but when it did come out, I shood hev eggspectid the President to hev stood by me. That our President hez done this with Garland shows cleerly that ef he hez not alluz follered presedent, he at leest, hez his hed pinted in the rite direchshun. He will work up in time to practis uv wat we all hold to. His standin by Garland is a re-assurance to us Mossbax wich is deliteful.

2. I notis also that while he bleeves in Civil Servis Reform, and swares that he will kerry it out, that when he reely wants to remove a offishl he generally makes out to find an excuse for it. He hezn't worked the gilloteen ez rapidly or stedily ez he mite, but when it hez moved, the successor of the beheaded one hez bin of that sort that the Democrisy cood find no fault with. His furrin apintments reeds like the offishl roster uv the Confederit army, and wher he hez appinted in the North ther is a gratifyin seasenis uv Fedrel soljers, and, wat is better, wher he hez appinted one, he hez bin, ez a rool, that kind uv soljer wich fit the South under protest, and who hez never got thro apologizin fur it. I hev alluz bin entirely satisfied with them Fedrel soljers with red noses, wich, leanin agin a bar, sware grate oaths that they fought to restore the Yoonyun ez it wuz, and not to free the d—d nigger. They soot me jist about ez well ez a ginoonine Confedrit.

These two reasons satisfy me that I shel git the place wich is my doo, in the fulnis uv time, and that Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt will also soon be releeved uv the necessity uv makin further morgages onto ther farms fur likker at Bascom's. It may be a month hentz, but we shel git ther. The good President is chain under the rool uv the Mugwumps but the rupcher will come and when it does the sweep will be complete. We must consider who it wuz that reely electid him, and the difficulties that is in his way. He can't git rid uv the Civil Servis reformers all to-wunst.

The President will diskiver in time that it is jest ez absurd to try and make the Dimocratic party respectable, ez it is to yoose up ten cents wuth uv good matches to keep a bad five cent cigar agoin.

I hev imprest Bascom with these grains uv comfort, and he is satisfied to let me go on ez yoosual, for a time at least. In ezmuch ez my philosophy is, suffishent to the day is the evil thereof, I am satisfied. When Bascom cuts me off entirely I will kick, but ez long ez he keeps my skin full I am content.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Hopeful.)

Current Events.

Speaker Cannon opens his campaign in close congressional districts at South Bend, Ind.

Emperor William sends his portraits to Americans with whom he has had social relations.

President McGuire, chief of the striking butchers at Sioux City, Iowa, is indicted for conspiracy.

President Hanson, of the Lake Seamen's union, plans to organize the fishermen on the great lakes.

Field Marshal Oyama has been instructed to resume his assaults on the Russians as soon as possible.

Wheat crop in Manitoba is almost a complete failure; owing to backward season grain fields are still green.

As a result of the treaty between the British and Thibetans all prisoners have been released, many of whom have served twenty years.

A sudden veer of the wind saves the business section of Halifax from flames which destroy $500,000 worth of property on the water front.

New York physician says civilization is robbing mankind of its little toe and explains that the reason is the disuse under modern conditions.

Stanley McCormick, of Chicago, and Katherine Dexter, daughter of the late Wirt Dexter, are married in Geneva, Switzerland, two ceremonies being performed.

Two men are killed and five seriously injured at Stillwater, Minn., by the collapse of a bridge, which, weakened by fire, throws twenty persons into Lake St. Croix.

Bankers in their convention in New York hear glowing reports of commercial prosperity throughout the country, the delegates from the south taking an especially roseate view.

Herman R. Hans, an employe of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, who disappeared last May and is charged with the embezzlement of $30,000, is arrested in Panama.

St. Louis Day, the banner event of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, brings out a crowd of 385,000. Parades, speechmaking, song and fireworks contribute to the success of the occasion.

Troops take possession of the jail in Huntsville, Ala., to prevent a threatened attempt to rescue one prisoner now under arrest and other persons who may be arrested on a charge of lynching.

La Follette men to the number of 150 are said to have sent a letter to Chairman Cortelyou promising withdrawal in case the supreme court decision is against their faction, with a view to preventing harm to the national ticket.

The government of Italy takes steps to suppress a general strike ordered by the Socialists.

Five students are hurt, one having ribs broken, in class fight at Wittenberg college at Springfield, O.

Speaker Cannon in a speech at Terre Haute says a strong navy is an economical investment for the United States.

Fred H. Cutting, accused of wrecking the Oto Savings bank at Woodbury, Iowa, and embezzling $112,000, is arrested.

The Japanese are reported to be tunneling under the forts at Port Arthur with the intention of blowing them up.

King Emmanuel celebrates the birth of an heir by granting amnesty to deserters and shortening the imprisonment for certain crimes.

New York is shocked by the fact that the police records show 444 of the worst grade of felonies committed since Aug. 1, with few arrests.

United States Treasurer Roberts, in an address before the American Bankers' association, proposes a plan for an international clearing house.

H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, is said to be behind a project to colonize Florida. Low rates for settlers will be made by railroads.

New York and Chicago banks report a slackening of the demand for money from the interior, supposed to be due to retarding of harvests by the frost.

A Chinese formerly employed by the Russians in Port Arthur says there were 24,000 sick and wounded in the garrison and food for only five weeks on August 31.

Russia yields to the United States and Great Britain on the subject of contraband, admitting food and fuel to the articles known as conditional contraband.

August foreign trade the best for the month in a number of years; increase in export of manufactured articles more than offsets the loss in breadstuffs and provisions.

Wisconsin Democrats scout a report from the east that they are to have a campaign fund of $1,000,000, and say Peck will win with even one Republican ticket in the field.

Reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the condition of Port Arthur is critical, the garrison being short of food and ammunition. The fall of the fortress is expected in a short time.

New York and Chicago capitalists purchase control of the Chicago City Railway company, and offer $200 a share for the remainder of the stock. As a result of the sale a merger of the City Railway and Union Traction lines is expected to be consummated, giving Chicago one vast street railway system.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscillating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely, MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully, W. A. SERVICE.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 21 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly imperious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $3.50
½ doz. Dessert Spoons 2.80
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year case will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 15-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.39
Extra for engraved case..... 1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... 1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.28
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.29
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.78
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.39

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 6.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.06
Extra for engraved case..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Girl's or Boy's Military Coat.

No. 6139—The double-breasted, closing, circular capes and box-pleated back are characteristic features of this nobby little coat, which may be used for either boys

or girls. It is a style that is particularly becoming, and one that will not go out in one season. The coat is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and one of the capes may be omitted if desired. The strapping down the front gives a pretty finish, and may be covered by braid like that on the capes if one chooses.

These little military coats are among the newest designs, and are deservedly popular. The coat is particularly full and has a style about it that cannot be had in the everyday modes. Red lady's cloth or corduroy, with white or black stitchings and gunmetal buttons would make an attractive design. Other desirable selections which will find favor are velvet, melton, kersey cloth or peau de soie, if a heavy coat is not desired.

Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Misses' Costume.

Nos. 4455-4456.—The advance styles for spring show the long-coat effects in various forms, but none is more attractive than the original effect. Two outward-turning pleats in the coat not only give unusual charm to the blouse, but a good line to the figure as well. The coat may be in either of two lengths—a feature worth considering—as the shorter length could be used in making a house dress of some soft material and using the longer length in making the outdoor suit. Another advantage of this style costume; it requires little trimming. Only a band of contrasting material, stitching or strapping and a natty little suit is obtained. Good style marks the seven-gore fire skirt, which is closely adjusted about the hips and flaring modishly at the lower edge. An inverted or outside box-pleat disposes of the fulness at the back. The seams may be simply machine-stitched, although straps may conceal them if desired. The skirt is a good model to follow for a costume or for separate skirt, and if made of serge, cheviot, linen, duck or cloth will be serviceable and stylish. A pretty development would be in serge, homespun or English mixture cloth, using a band of red, black-blue or brown cloth—any color that will go nicely with the suit—and simply finishing the bands with many rows of white stitching—using heavy silk or

a narrow white soutache braid could be used instead of stitching.

Blouse No. 4455—Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Skirt No. 4456—Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

Girl's Apron.

No. 4418—One of the prettiest little models we have shown for a long time is the box pleated mode having the straps over the shoulder. While it is plain, yet it has a style to it not found in the every-day aprons. The front has three box pleats and the back only two. The use of the belt is optional as the garment is fitted by under arm seams and is quite as pretty without the belt. The apron fits the figure closely, and with the exception of the yoke, completely covers the dress. This will make a charming little apron for school wear and then, too, it

isn't just like every other girl's. Cross barred muslin, lawn, gingham, dimity, percale or calico are excellent apron materials.

Material required for 8-year girl 2 1-3 yards, 36 inches wide. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Costume.

Nos. 6139-6140.—Shirt waist suits are very much in evidence this spring and the materials used for their development are shown in great variety. So many of the woolen weaves have been charmingly reproduced in cotton and the cost is so very little that it behooves every woman to see that she has a goodly number of these serviceable garments. With one or two linen suits of different colors and perhaps a foulard and one or two inexpensive dimities, one may be assured of a good appearance any time and at any place. In the model shown here, we have a style that is becoming to most figures. The waist is tucked in yoke effect and the deep pointed yoke which comes well down over the shoulder gives a quaint air to the whole costume. The skirt is pleated also. It is made of five-gores and the pattern provides for a yoke to correspond with the waist if one desires that style.

The model is subject to many variations. It may be made in plain tuck style both waist and skirt or of plain colored material or of all-over lace embroidery. Quite a pretty result is obtained

ready made or buying the goods to be made at home from the latest patterns.

Pretty underwear has always held rank among the most prized possessions of women. The dainty and carefully trimmed ready-made garments are very expensive—in fact, too high-priced altogether for those who have only limited amounts to spend. The cheaper grades do not compare with the home made undergarments. They are not nearly so pretty nor so durable. For that reason the wise woman buys the goods and makes them up at home herself according to the newest and best patterns.

The chemise model is one of the newest modes. By having the waist and skirt cut separate, plenty of fulness is allowed over the bust, and yet there is no extra thickness at the waist. The skirt portion is shaped so as to fit as smoothly as a skirt. The two are joined by embroidery beading, through which ribbon is run. This style of chemise is most satisfactory, although while being in one piece it has the fulness just where it is most needed.

The corset cover is a simple model that can be made in almost less time than it takes to tell about it. All in one piece, only the finishing touches are needed to complete the garment.

Sizes for 6117 and 6031: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Dressing Sack.

No. 6123—The present military craze has not been confined to suits and wraps but has invaded my lady's boudoir, in the shape of a military dressing sack. In the smart style shown here the fronts are loose while the back is half-fitting. It may be in single or double-breasted style, and is suitable for all kinds of material. The one illustrated here is of quilted satin, but challis, crepe, or wash goods would be equally pretty with edges bound with ribbon, or if of wash material, with plain colored bands. The ornaments are only a matter of taste but they can be bought very cheap in washable braids, and white ones on a blue sack, made of wash material, are very pretty. They should be stitched flat on the folds and will be as pretty after laundering as be-

fore. For a simple little house sack that is trim and neat, and with close fitting sleeves, (so many object to the big

sleeves for every day wear), this is a charming model.

Material required for medium sizes is 3¼ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

required for medium size (6140) 7⅝ yards, 27 inches wide.

Sizes for waist, 6139—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Sizes for skirt, 6140—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Ladies' Chemise and Corset Cover.

Nos. 6117-6031—As every woman knows, this is the lingerie season of the year. Goods of every description have been marked down, and this is especially true of laces, embroideries and undermuslins. So women every year always take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to lay in their year's supply of dainty lingerie, either buying the undergarments

ready made or buying the goods to be made at home from the latest patterns.

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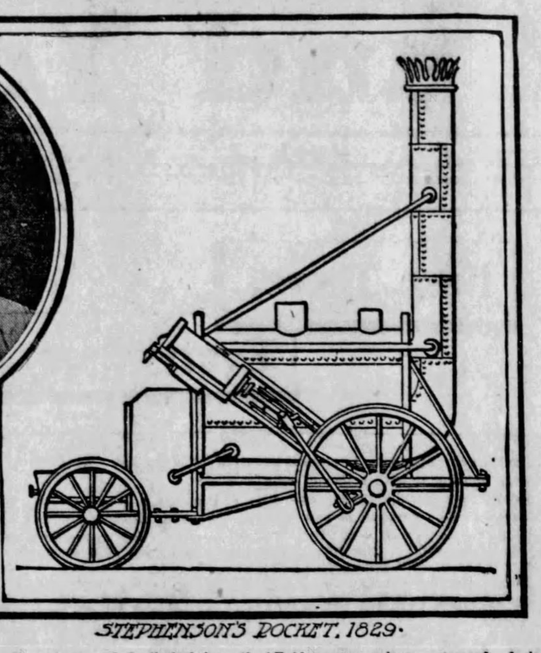
HE RAN THE FIRST RAILROAD ENGINE.

EDWARD ENTWISTLE



STEPHENSON'S ROCKET, 1829.

A model of the famous Rocket of George Stephenson, the first engine to draw a passenger train, stands in the Transportation building of the St. Louis exposition. The man who acted as fireman on the epoch-marking day, seventy-three years ago, lives in a humble cottage in East Des Moines, and when he thinks of his inability to visit the exposition and see the Rocket model tears come into his eyes and course down his cheeks.

"I'd give anything I possess just to see and handle it again," he said recently, as he told the story of that memorable trip. "But I'm old now and feeble. I'm not the lad I was when Stephenson gave me a word of cheer and I climbed into the Rocket and we started on our trip."

Edward Entwistle was a lad of sixteen when the trip was made. He was recommended to Stephenson by the Duke of Bridgewater, whose steward declared that Entwistle was the best mechanic in his shops.

It was in September, 1831, that the Rocket made its trip.

JEWISH PASSPORTS.

Request of the United States to the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The fact that the government of the United States, through Ambassador McCormick, has opened negotiations with the Russian government with the object of obtaining recognition of Jewish passports in Russia, is not generally known here. Even the Journal de St. Petersburg, the semi-official organ of the foreign office, receives the reports drifting back through the foreign press, with incredulity. The Journal refers to what it calls a stupifying article in the Paris Siecle, representing President Roosevelt as a new Moses seeking to impose on Russia liberal treatment of Russian Jews naturalized in the United States, and Pobedonostseff (procurer general of the Holy Synod) as Russia's evil genius, and says:

"Have those who have written or inspired the article weighed the temerity of the chimera, a realization of which would be an insult to Russia?"

After arguing at length the reasons for the Russian Jewish laws, the Journal proceeds:

"Washington says: 'Your restrictive laws are barbarous. We condemn them. We will breach them.' Washington claims that Russian Jews naturalized in the United States, are entitled to escape the laws of the empire or the dignity of the United States would be surrendered. No, a thousand times no. The prestige of the United States will not suffer. We deny, and always will deny, that a foreign country has the right to make overtures for the classification of our population under the fiction of rights acquired by naturalization in America. A simple statement of the case demonstrates its enormity. American citizens are always welcome, and will always enjoy treatment similar to the citizens of other countries. But that does not prevent our specifying conditions under which foreign subjects can enter the empire. If we wished to limit immigration, as America does, if we wished to stop Chinese immigration, as America does, who would deny our right to do so? Even if we reserved to ourselves the right of limiting the domiciliary privileges of native born Americans who were not Christians, we would have the right to do so. Consequently with greater reason, we have the right to stop refugee Russian Israelites, who might go to the United States and simply exchange passports to swarm back afterwards, sweep away the territorial dikes, and upon the slightest provocation appeal to the ever-vigilant protection of the consulates of the land with which, as a matter of fact, they have no tie. Under artificial protection they would thus create a sore body politic. Once more we refuse to believe that President Roosevelt, who has given so many evidences of political tact, has entrusted the American ambassador at St. Petersburg with such a mission."

Further answer has not been given to Mr. McCormick in the matter, but all hope that Russia will even undertake to entertain the American proposals, is practically abandoned.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD

Son of Great Chancellor Succumbs to Disease.

Friedrichsruhe, Sept. 19.—Prince Herbert Bismarck died yesterday morning at 10:15 o'clock. The end was painless.

Since he ceased to be foreign minister on the retirement of his father in 1890 Prince Herbert Bismarck had taken part in public affairs only as a member of the reichstag. His attitude had been that of a man not appreciated by his sovereign and who was waiting in the background for an opportunity to assume his career. His delivery as a parliamentary speaker improved year by year. He always declined to join any political group, steadfastly calling himself an independent. His haughty and imperious manners in early life, when he was overconscious of the fact that he was the son of the most powerful statesman in Europe, softened in later life.

Prince Bismarck's father trained him for his successor as chancellor of the German empire, and advanced him rapidly in the diplomatic service until at the age of 40 he was minister of foreign affairs, in which position he took part in nearly every important international transaction.

An incident that nearly wrecked Prince Herbert's career and that caused the old chancellor great annoyance was Prince (then Count) Herbert's elopment with Princess Carolath Bauthen, wife of Prince Karl, head of that distinguished Silesian house. The princess was of the Hatzfeldt family, and young Bismarck at the time was his father's private secretary. Count Herbert lived with the princess in Southern Italy for a few weeks, and then, at the command of his father, returned to Germany. The princess afterwards was divorced and has since died.

The title of Prince Bismarck and the large fortune of the deceased will go to his 7-year-old son Otto.

The late Emperor Frederick gave to Chancellor Bismarck extensive forests at Friedrichsruhe, which have increased in value and the chancellor gave to Prince Herbert $2,400,000 in securities and cash. The estate is now estimated to be worth $4,000,000 exclusive of the lands.

Prince Bismarck was born in 1849, was the oldest son of the late Prince Otto Bismarck, the great chancellor of the German empire. He studied law in the Berlin and Bonn universities, served in the Prussian army as a lieutenant of reservers during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, and was severely wounded at the battle of Mars-La-Tour. In 1873 Herbert became an official of the department of foreign affairs and was assistant to his father, then chancellor. He was attached to the German legations at Berne and at Vienna from 1874 to 1877. Later on the deceased became councillor of the German embassy in London and subsequently occupied the same position at St. Petersburg. In 1884 he was appointed minister extraordinary at The Hague, and in 1885 he became under secretary of state in the department of foreign affairs. This post Herbert held until the dismissal of his father from the chancellorship, when he left the service of the empire. From 1884 to 1887 the deceased was a member of the German reichstag and also from 1893 until the time of his death. He was married in 1892 to Countess Margaret Royes, of the Hungarian nobility, and after the death of his father he inherited the title of prince. The deceased had only one sister, who is the wife of Count Von Rentzau. His brother William died in 1901.

Prince Herbert leaves five children, two girls and three boys. His brother William had four children, all of whom are still alive. The Countess Von Rentzau has no children.

The body of the prince will be buried in the vault beside his father's mausoleum, not beside the remains of the great chancellor, in the chapel. Among the kind appreciations of the newspapers is a statement in some of them that Count Von Buelow, since he assumed his chancellorship, asked the late Prince Herbert to become foreign secretary, but that the prince would not accept the portfolio.

Dispatches from Mukden indicate that the Japanese have begun to advance, aiming at the flanks of the Russian army. Wounded are reaching Mukden, indicating fighting between the outposts,

A MONUMENT FOR MONTT

The Memory of Former Chilian Leaders Is Honored.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 17.—A monument in honor of Manuel Montt, former President of Chile, and Former Premier Anthony Varas, his colleague for a number of years, was unveiled here yesterday with great ceremony, in the presence of the diplomatic corps and the civil and military authorities. The event inaugurated a series of national festivities in celebration of the tranquility and progress of the country.

Manuel Montt and Anthony Varas in 1850-56 were the founders and leaders of the extreme conservative party in Chile, now known as the Montt-Varastas, and were bitterly opposed by the liberals, resulting in two revolutions, in both of which the liberals were beaten. Montt died in 1880 and Varas in 1886.

FUSIONISTS EAT AN OX

Nebraska Democrats and Populists Participate in Feast.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—The campaign of the Democrats and Populists of Nebraska, who have "fused" on state issues, was opened here today with an ox roast and picnic at one of the parks. Several thousand people were fed, and George W. Berge, fusion candidate for governor, made his first speech of the campaign. He pledged himself against the free railroad pass system, against the maintenance of a lobby at the capital and against the revenue law enacted by the Republicans. Scarcely any reference was made to national issues or candidates.

Have You Hay-Fever or Asthma in Any Form?

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Hay Fever and Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant—a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous.

Miss A. E. Frye, Lakenan, Mo., writes May 23d, was cured of Hay-Fever after several years' suffering, although physicians had said a cure was impossible. **Dr. W. H. Vail**, a prominent physician of St. Louis, writes March 8th, that he used Himalya (the Kola Compound) on numbers of Hay-Fever cases with satisfactory results in every case. **Hon. L. C. Clute**, Greeley, Iowa, testifies that he was cured by it after eighteen years' suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthma. Physicians or change of climate did him no good. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the importers, copies of which they will be glad to send you.

To prove beyond a doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 1168 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of The Blade who suffers from any form of Hay-Fever or Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

VOICE OF MONK

Resembles Drone of Subterranean Monster

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lhassa, dated Sept. 9, gives a striking description of a visit to the Buddhist cathedral there during the service. The correspondent says:

"The monks have extraordinary deep, devotional voices, reaching deeper tones than any western bass. The voice of a thousand monks resembles the drone of a subterranean monster, musically plaintive—the voice of the earth God praying for release to the God of the skies. In the inner temple are three enormous images of the Buddhist trinity, set with jewels from foot to crown. In the upper story, in a place we called 'hell' some Lamas were worshipping the demon protectress of the Grand Lama. The music here was harsh and barbaric. On pillars and on the walls were displayed every freak of diabolical invention in the shape of scrolls and devil masks. The obscene object of this worship was huddled in a corner, a dwarfish abortion, hideous and malignant enough for such rites. All about the Lama's feet ran little white mice, searching for grain, with which they are fed daily. They are scrupulously reverenced, as in their frail bodies the soul of previous guardians of the shrine are believed to be reincarnated. Some of the rites were conducted in absolute silence. As we watched from a latticed window some acolytes looked up, but the monks sat like stone figures, apparently oblivious of our presence. The reek of candles was almost suffocating. 'Thank God I'm not a Lama,' said a subaltern at my side as we clattered out of this unholy atmosphere of dreams."

MILLION IN ONE WEEK

Attendance at World's Fair Breaks the Record.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—Last week, for the first time in the history of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the attendance for the six days exceeded one million. The record admissions for the week wer as follows: Monday, September 12, 112,432; Tuesday, 110,614; Wednesday, 134,642; Thursday, 404,450; Friday, 131,111; Saturday, 134,007. Total 1,027,918.

Recapitulation—April, one day, 187,795; May, 26 days, 1,001,291; June, 25 days, 2,134,836; July, 27 days, 2,345,667; August, 27 days, 3,088,743; September, 15 days, 3,276,208; total, 11,022,430.

TREATY WITH THIBETANS

Binds Them to Pay an Indemnity of $2,550,000.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times Pekin correspondent gives at great length the text of the draft of the treaty between Thibet and Great Britain, which has been sent to Pekin by Amban, the Chinese representative at Lhassa, and which the correspondent believes to be practically identical with the treaty actually signed, which China is almost certain to ratify. It contains a preamble and ten articles, the most important of which bind the Thibetans to establish three marts for mutual trading between British and Thibetan merchants, to allow traffic along existing routes and others which may be opened in future between India and Thibet; Thibet to pay an indemnity of $2,550,000 in yearly installments. It is stipulated as security for the performance of the conditions of the treaty that British troops shall occupy the Chumtsi valley for three years and until the indemnity has been paid. One article provides that without Great Britain's consent no Thibetan territory shall be sold or leased to any foreign power and no foreign power shall be permitted to concern itself with the affairs of Thibet or to construct roads, railways or telegraphs or open mines in the country.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Show What Is Doing in Pennsylvania's Leading Industries.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—The bureau of industrial statistics yesterday completed its annual report for 1903. The five leading industries of Pennsylvania, iron and steel, pig iron, anthracite coal, bituminous coal and tin plate are summarized as follows:

Total production in tons, 182,656,843; number of workmen employed, 435,774; aggregate wages paid to workmen, $241,677,718; market value of production, $774,963,777. The report states that notwithstanding the loss of many plants on account of removal from the state going out of business, failures, the returns from the 734 plants reporting to the bureau show that the year 1903 was a prosperous one. The total market value of the 16,567,013 gross tons of iron and steel produced during the year was $458,097,248.

The total number of persons employed in the production of anthracite coal was 150,985. The total earnings received by the anthracite wage workers amounted to $78,391,632. In the anthracite and bituminous coal fields the total tonnage amounted to 165,708,954 tons. The market value at the mines amounted to $285,089,936 and the earnings of the 317,940 people employed were $157,250,154.

In 1903 the capital invested in the tin plate industry of Pennsylvania was $7,942,754. The average number of persons employed in this industry during the year was 8,261. Their earnings amounted to $5,688,188 and the total production of tin and terne plate, 554,237,702 pounds.

MONUMENTS DEDICATED

Honors Paid Pennsylvanians Who Fell at Antietam.

Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 17.—The monuments erected to the memory of the Pennsylvania troops who fought and fell on the battlefield of Antietam were dedicated today with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large delegation of veterans and other visitors from the Keystone state and a number of citizens from Hagerstown and vicinity.

The monuments are thirteen in number and mark the sites occupied by the Pennsylvania regiments in the historic battle. These regiments were all state volunteers, and included the Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Durell's Independent Battery D.

The exercises were opened by Colonel J. W. Hawley, who in a brief address on behalf of the committee having in charge the building of the monuments, formally turned them over to the representatives of the state, headed by Governor Pennypacker. The oration of the day was delivered by Rev. Dr. John Edward Boyle, of Philadelphia, whose subject was "Pennsylvania at Antietam."

THE CELTIC CARRIES 3,350

Largest Number of Passengers Ever Carried in One Vessel.

Queenstown, Sept. 17.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, which sailed today from Queenstown for New York, carried 3,350 souls, believed to be the largest number ever taken in one vessel from a British port. Nine hundred and fifty of them embarked here and about one hundred steerage passengers were left behind on account of lack of accommodation.

FORAKER FIRES A SHOT

Says the Judge's Famous Message Was Forced.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—In his address to the Cook county Republicans, opening the Illinois campaign, Senator Joseph B. Foraker made an especial target of Judge Parker and his famous telegram to the St. Louis convention, taking the ground that there was nothing for the nominee to do but send the message. Reviewing the work of the platform committee and its struggle with the monetary plank, and the final determination to have the convention remain silent on that question, Senator Foraker came to a discussion of Judge Parker's attitude, saying:

"All of the independent and most of the leading Democratic newspapers of the country, especially those of New York and the eastern states, at once indignantly repudiated this action, and denounced it as calculated to wreck the party, and proclaimed that Judge Parker would be hopelessly defeated unless the plank was restored, or some equivalent action was taken, and many of these papers called upon him to demand the restoration of the plank or refuse to accept the nomination, which, it was then foreseen, would be given him.

"This wholesale revolt, unless checked, meant shipwreck of all hope of party success at the November elections in New York and all the eastern and middle western states, and thus made sure from the beginning the election of President Roosevelt. Under such circumstances and moved by such considerations, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, Judge Parker, having been nominated, for the first time broke silence and sent to the convention his famous message.

"The Democratic press and leaders at once affected to believe that a great political stroke had been struck, and that in Judge Parker a political Moses had been found who was to lead his party to victory. Ex-President Cleveland hysterically announced that he could see in it the hand of Providence when he should have seen only the hand of that most astute New York politician, David B. Hill. At any rate these telegrams, it is claimed, marked the end of the free silver craze, and that claim makes it proper to give them careful consideration.

"It will be observed that Judge Parker did not say that he had changed his mind about the gold standard; he did not say he believed it right. He only says he regards it as 'irrevocably established,' and that if he is elected will 'act accordingly.' He does not claim any credit for either himself or his party because it has been established; he does not say who established it or how it was established, much less that it was established in spite of his vote for Mr. Bryan, and in spite of all his party could do to prevent.

"Clearly he said much less than he had opportunity to say, and much less than any Republican would be expected to say at any time and under any circumstances; and what he did say was only because the time had come when not only he but everybody else saw that he must say something or see all hopes of success blighted in the moment of his nomination.

"In other words, there was no special merit in seeing that the time had come for him to say something, when everybody else saw the same thing, at the same time, and almost every one was prompting him to do exactly what he did do.

Neither is there any special virtue in what he said, for manifestly he said the least it was possible to say and stand muster.'

"The American people should, and will, say again, as they have said heretofore, that while repentance may be good ground for forgiveness, there must at least be a reasonable period of probation before there can be a reinstatement of confidence and control."

CONGRESS OF SCIENTISTS

Many Countries Represented in the Meeting at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Holland are among the foreign countries represented at the Congress of Arts and Sciences, which began a week's session at the exposition today. In regard to its personnel this assembly is by far the most notable of its kind ever held in this country. The leading universities and colleges of the United States and Canada are well represented.

The idea of the present congress grows out of the thought that the subdivision and multiplication of specialties in science has reached a stage at which investigators and scholars may derive both inspiration and profit from a general survey of the various fields of learning, planned with a view of bringing the scattered sciences into closer relations. Leading representatives of theoretical and applied sciences are expected to set forth these general principles and fundamental conceptions which connect groups of sciences, review the historical development of special sciences, show their mutual relations, and discuss their present problems.

FAIRBANKS AT ELMIRA.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks addressed 10,000 people at the Chemung county fair here yesterday, and left at 10 o'clock last night for Parkersburg, W. Va. His speech was confined almost wholly to a discussion of the financial question. Concerning the law establishing the gold standard he said:

"This great measure is the fruit of Republican statesmanship. It was secured against practically the solid opposition of those who now, refusing to avow frankly their belief in its soundness and its wisdom, content themselves with the expression that it is firmly and 'irrevocably established.' The gold standard is firmly established, but it is not irrevocably established. Congress established the standard and congress can amend or repeal it. The standard is established so long and so long only as there is a congress ready and willing to maintain it."

Son Born to Queen.

Racconigi, Italy, Sept. 16.—Queen Helena was safely delivered of a son at 11 o'clock last night at the royal palace here. Both mother and child are doing well. The infant has received the name of Humbert and the title of Prince of Piedmont.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find 'Grape Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.' This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician, and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason," and trial proves.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 33 Bloomington, Ill.

PURE BRED TAMWORTH BOARS—six months old. Owen L. Day, Kankakee, Ill.

MAIDEN—Wealthy—Alone—Wants kind, sincere husband. No objection to poor man if honest. Address BESSEY, Ogden Av., Cor. Robey, Chicago.

PRETTY and Intelligent Widow; very wealthy; wants immediately able, industrious husband. Address M, Ohio Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED For a kitchen novelty of merit. Sells at sight. Sample 25c. Write to Harkins & Willis, Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE BEST PLACE To Incorporate your business is under the Laws passed by the U. S. Congress. For particulars address The National Trust Company, Warder Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED Until November 1st will pay ONE CENT EACH for Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee packages, and send Lion Coffee premiums in addition. Reference—Postmaster, any Toledo bank. TOLEDO CASH AND PREMIUM CO., Toledo, Ohio.

ROYALTY PAID ON SONG-POEMS and Musical Compositions. We arrange and popularize. Pioneer Pub. Co., 620 Baltimore Building, Chicago, Ill

Business Chance For One Hundred and Fifty Dollars we can sell you a business enterprise that will clear from one hundred to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH. Good in any town of 600 population or over. For particulars address Dept. B, 1183 Shelby St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BE SUCCESSFUL Why not be successful and a money maker? The North American Miner Keeps you posted on legitimate mining investments that make satisfactory returns. Mailed on application six months absolutely free. NORTH AMERICAN MINER, Dept. 9. 32 Broadway, N. Y.

$60 PER MONTH straight salary and expenses for men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Remedies among the farmers. We mean this and furnish bank references of our reliability. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address, Eureka P. F. Mfg. Co., Dept. 15. East St. Louis, Ill.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Gold Democrats Are Now Supporting Judge Parker.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 15.—A Republican plurality of 27,130 is shown by complete returns from the state election of Monday, the unofficial tabulation of which, from the 522 cities, towns and plantations, was completed today. The total vote for Governor, as tabulated, was: Cobb (Republican), 78,460; Davis (Democrat), 51,330.

While these figures show a Republican gain of 4,990 votes ever 1900, they also indicate a Democratic gain of 11,244, or a net gain for their party of 6,254.

Congressional returns, though still not complete, indicate a gain for both parties practically the same as that in the vote for governor. All four Republican congressman are returned by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

RIVET CAUSES EXPLOSION

Man Blown Out Manhole of Oil Tank Through Skylight.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 17.—Geo. Bailey, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad company freight car shop, met his death in a singular manner today. While assisting in adjusting a safety valve on the dome of an empty oil tank car he got into the manhole to hold a rivet which was about to be driven. When the hot rivet entered the side of the tank an explosion followed and Bailey was blown out the manhole and through the skylight in the roof of the shop. The shattered and dismembered body fell back again to the floor of the shop. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas in the tank.

ADE SEES THE PRESIDENT

Author and Playwright Among the Callers at Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Three visitors were received at Sagamore Hill by President Roosevelt. They were Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News; H. W. Taber, of New York, and Geo. Ade, the author

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The little cares that cark and fret
The French have called "black butterflies;"
Our foolish lids are oft tear-wet
From these wee cares that cark and fret
Because their darksome wings are met
To shut the dayshine from our eyes.

Thursday.

Night is too young O friend! Day is too near;
Wait for the day that maketh all things clear.

Friday.

The things of sense are only dreams—
A world that seems;
Who reaches up to the Ideal
Achieves and Real.

Saturday.

A little hope, a little faith serene,
A little word of strength for those who fall,
A little smiling, tho' tears come between,
A little charity if need should call—
And oh! not paltry is our life, nor small.

Sunday

"Christ," some one says, "was human as we are."
"Well then, for Christ," thou answerest, "who can care?"
So answerest thou; but why not rather say,
"Was Christ a man like us? Ah, let us try
If we then, too, can be such men as He!"

Monday.

It's a pretty good sort of world, old man,
A pretty good world, I say,
And better and better it grows, if we speed
Love's message along the way.

Tuesday.

Something to learn, and something to forget;
Hold fast the good, and seek the better yet.

Respect the Individuality..... Grow As the Flower Grows.

EMILY S. BOUTON

That the world, good sort as it is, stands in a desperate need of reformation in some ways I think most of us will agree. That this opinion is a general one and not confined to a disgruntled majority is evident from the fact that a universal interrogation point, so to speak, is leveled at everything no matter how closely it may be interwoven into our lives. Nothing escapes. Opinions which were crystallized years ago in the brains of our forefathers after long and severe wrestlings with their own doubts and questionings, and then bequeathed to us as valuable possessions, have been, many of them, swept away as easily as the old woman of our childhood swept the cobwebs from the sky. Facts that seemed to have a foundation as firm as the granite hills have gone down before the searchlight of recent investigations, and those of us who had through the logic of their existence, "hitched our wagons to a star" have found ourselves brought down to earth in a hurry. We have come to feel that there is nothing stable, nothing fixed, and so, indeed, there is not, save and except truth. If it were otherwise, the whole story of evolution from good into better would be proven a fable.

It seems, however, that never was there a time before when it was so critically necessary to do the right thing to bring humanity into harmony with law as at present. And in that one expression, "into harmony with law," lies the key to the whole problem, for law is what is otherwise termed the will of God. It does not matter though how you name it, only so that the fact is understood that true harmony lifts men into higher conditions, and would, in time, bring into this life a glimpse of the peace which passeth all understanding, a peace, which, it is true, seems far enough away from the world at present. Yet I think the immensity of distance is, after all, but in seeming, for I have great faith in the earnest efforts which are everywhere uniting into great movements toward reform in both thought and action.

I hold, however, that in this enthusiastic uprising to uplift humanity, too great stress is laid upon the thought and the word "reform." Not that it is not a grand thing to wrest a human soul from a vortex of sin and misery; not that it is not a glorious accomplishment when courage and faith and hope are infused into broken and ruined lives; but it is grander far, it is infinitely more to be desired that men and women shall, in their earlier years, come to so fully recognize the possibilities of their being, shall so clearly realize that within each one is the potentiality of a perfect being and hence feel the sacredness of every physical and mental gift, that there shall be no need of reformation.

Of course that is not today, nor will it be next week, nor next year, but in the sometime such a condition will be here. It cannot come, however, until there is a greater regard for individuality in life, until people are allowed to develop along the lines which nature has lovingly, and yet with an infinite respect for justice, drawn for them on the map of finite existence.

What do you mean by individuality, some one I fancy would like to ask me here, and I am glad to answer because thus I can better make my point clear.

By individuality I mean that something in every human being which always was and is and will be forever and ever; that "pilgrim in the flesh," so to speak, that is always endeavoring to lift the man out of bondage to the passions and frailties of the body. In other words it is the inner divine self that seeks expression in each and every one of us. It may not appear divine because of the imperfection of its instrument, the brain and body, but in its essence it is so and if given freedom to work will most assuredly fashion the outward life more and more in accordance with the law that will bring each one nearer to the life of the spirit. This you will acknowledge is the only one worth the living.

Of course when I plead for a greater respect for individuality, I do not include in the term oddities and eccentricities which are the result of mere caprice, and which render the man or the woman possessing them a nuisance to all who are compelled to be his or her familiars and companions. "But it is best for the individual, and for the race that every one should live his own life and cultivate his own inward gardens; that he should courageously do his own thinking and stand to the verdict of his own judgment; that he should give fair play to his own sentiments and tastes, and that he should work out his own career and style of character."

These last sentences, which I have quoted because they emphasize what I have said, bring me to what is really the object of my thought; namely to urge again, as I have many times before, a careful development, instead of repression, of the individuality of children. In the children is the "hope of the world," and this hope grows stronger and stronger with the growth of the perception that education means something more than familiarity with the dry bones of the past and a formal committing of their number and position to memory.

The shaping of children's characters in moulds of our own making, without measuring or regarding their inborn peculiarities, is the greatest mistake possible. They should have freedom of expression. I do not mean by that that they ought never to be controlled. That indeed, would be a sorry condition of affairs, but control should never be made to appear arbitrary, even though in reality it be so. We teach obedience, but we do not teach it in the right way. We WILL it, and that must be sufficient for the child, yet every time we do it we are sinning against that inner self which is looking out questioningly into this world of causes, and is often so confused by the mischievous interference of parents and teachers that the logic of their effects is lost.

Did you ever stop to think how much oftener we say don't to children than do? Watch yourselves you who are with them most and see if this is not true. Kate Douglas Wiggins, in her little book entitled Childrens' Rights, exclaims in speaking of this: "If we could only keep from untwisting the morning glory, only be willing to let the sunshine do it."

The work of the parents lies in pointing out the best way to gain results with the least friction, but not in forcing the child to enter that way. Unless the suffering is going to be out of all proportion to the benefit gained, better let him endure the results of mistakes rather than by imposing your will upon his, take away the freedom of action.

This spirit should be carried into the work of the teacher—namely, respect for the individuality of the child in all efforts for his development, and in proportion as this is done, so will the result be a rounding out of the character into a true manhood or a true womanhood.

In all this plea for a right beginning of the education, I have but once referred to the unity of life, a realization of which is as important to the child as the preservation of his individuality. He must learn that he is a part of a great whole, and that his thoughts, words and actions are not simply his own to affect only himself, but they affect for good or ill every other unit of humanity. While individuality is a divinely given gift, unity is a divine law, and the one is as sacred as the other. Hence the necessity for the child to be taught from its very cradle to hold his passions by the strong leash of self control. The sense of spurlessness, of independence of action so far as consequences are concerned, must be steadfastly discouraged. The beauty, the glory of a self-controlled manhood or womanhood attained by holding the individuality sacred, while ever insisting upon the unity of life, cannot be painted in colors that are too strong or too glowing. Let that be the conscious ideal of the children, and a new day will dawn for humanity.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

Impress this thought into a potency, and the World Beautiful will be here.

Mrs. John A. Logan has been recently elected president of the Red Cross society to succeed Clara Barton. Mrs. Logan is a woman of proven ability in public life. She is well known to readers of Madame through her frequent articles in this magazine.

The Cozy Corner

QUITE ANOTHER VIEW.

"A Subscriber" tells of a boy who, finding a family of squirrels with a store of nuts, killed the squirrels and sold the nuts; she asks if the act does not indicate that the boy will become a criminal.

Not at all. If he had robbed the squirrels and left them to starve, that would have been a different matter. There was nothing said as to the manner of the killing, but probably it was done humanely as he had seen sportsmen kill their game, or other people slaughter stock.

The lad was thrifty; he saw a way by which he might make some money and he used his opportunity. It may be that he had seen his grandfather—or yours or mine—kill the bees in an old fashioned hive so they might obtain the honey; they killed the workers and took the savings just as the boy did with the squirrels, and the nuts. Was there any difference, or were those grandfathers accounted criminals?

If he had raised squabs for market, or fished to earn his money, would it not have been much the same? Many of the men with whom I am acquainted sell their stock to be slaughtered; I raise poultry, and it does not all die a natural death. When I go out to my flock of beautiful Buff Orpingtons, to select the victims—but, come to think of it—this is no argument in favor of the boy.

We must all see, though, that he does not stand alone. Any of us who use money that comes from the sacrifice of innocent life, is in the same class as this boy. The question is—do these practices tend to criminality? Surely they do not make for soul-development and that spiritual uplift for which we are all striving.

Will some one kindly tell us where we are, and in which direction we are moving?—Myra T. Powell.

WHO IS "PAUL," ANYHOW?

Miss Bouton's letter on the anti-hat movement, was a hit in the right direction, but does she think it will ever be a popular action for a woman to remove her hat when it is so inconvenient to remove, so troublesome to hold and such a "dream of beauty" and so becoming when in its proper place, on her head?

As to Paul's injunction—who is Paul that he should be taken as a guide in such matters, more than any other smart, enthusiastic, late-in-life-converted man whom God has blessed abundantly? There are many such, whether they say as much as did the apostle, or not. Suppose all the good things said by godly men and women were recorded as God's word and will for us! It would be, as St. John recorded of Jesus: "If every one of His sayings were recorded the world itself could not contain the books."

If those people who take every part of Bible literally would memorize the Sermon on the Mount and the seventh chapter of Mark, the statements of men might have less weight with them. Paul and his words have been held up to us as models for centuries, but, though I would not put him in "everlasting condemnation." I think he should be let alone, and be classed with Solomon, who, at the present time, is very much let alone. It has been some time since I have heard Solomon eulogized by any but older preachers, and in the progress of the next fifty years I should not wonder if the present "worship" of Paul will become one of the fashions which will seem to us as "curious, absurd and meaningless."

I have read Miss Bouton's letters for many years with great pleasure and profit: I believe she is a true, Christian woman, who is in a position to do noble work for the elevation of women, and to exemplify the teachings of Jesus. His teachings are for all—men and women—and therefore should not bring discussion, doubts or differences in a family.

I wonder of "R. E." W. Va., who wrote the Cozy Corner, Aug. 18, has never heard of the W. C. T. U., or read the "Purity" books—the Self and Sex series which are so largely advertised, and which would give her much information on the points she mentions. It is strange when there are so many working for the right that there are still so many ignorant of their effort. How long, O Lord, how long, we are in a coming to a knowledge of Thy truth.—Hannah Perry.

SOME OTHER THINGS.

"Ella G." asks if the editor ever heard that holding a pin between the teeth while one is peeling onions, will prevent the eyes from smarting. Yes, the editor has heard that fable, but has no faith in its since she—as a little girl—tried it and found it wanting—in truthfulness.

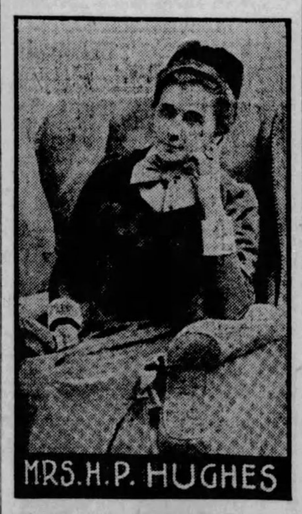
"Mary Ann" is informed that if she will set fire to a small piece of the "doubtful silk," and finds that it ignites slowly, burns with a very disagreeable odor and leaves a small amount of ash, she can be sure the silk is pure, but if—on the contrary—the cloth burns with a blaze, leaving a large amount of ash, it is weighted with cotton and will not wear well.

If Mrs. E. E. B., of Illinois, will rub the soiled leather cover of her chair with the pulpy inside of a ripe banana, it will be cleaned in a little while. Tan, or russet shoes can be cleaned and polished in the same way.

A VEGETABLE STEW.

The vegetables had a row
When they got out of bed.
"There! don't turn-up your nose at me!"
Exclaimed a cabbage head.
"My celery beets yours!" cried they,
"We'll squash you, sir, right here!
Oh! you deserve an artichoke,
You're small potatoes, dear!
While L'ima bean, you dusty crew,
I'll have as mushroom here as you!

"Since it leeks out that you mean war,
You can't our wrath appease!
Just cauliflower by its name,
Not epithets like these!"
The farmer-man then cried: "Hoe! Hoe!"
This thing will never do;
You think you're eighteen carrots fine—
Such sprouts and truck as you!"
"Hush! lettuce not proceed," sighed they,
"Or we'll be in the consomme!"
—Saturday Evening Post.



Who, since the death of her husband, has taken charge of the work of the London sisterhood known as "The Sisters of the People."

MOTHERLESS.

He was so small, so very small,
That since she ceased to care,
'Twas easy just to pass him by,
Forgetting he was there;
But though too slight a thing he seemed
Of interest to be—
One heart had loved him with a love
As boundless as the sea.

He was so poor, so very poor,
That now, since she had died,
He seemed a tiny threadbare coat
With nothing much inside;
But, ah! a treesure he concealed,
And asked of none relief;
His shabby little bosom hid
A mighty, grown-up grief.
—Florence Earle Coates, in Harper's Bazar.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A soiled wall paper may be cleaned by carefully rubbing it with a flannel cloth dipped in dry oatmeal. In this way an old paper may be renewed to look very well for another year or two. Begin at the top of the wall on one side of the room, and rub straight down, being careful to cover joints when beginning a new row. Remove any superfluous meal by lightly dusting it from the wall with a clean cloth.

A good washing fluid is made by mixing equal quantities of spirits of ammonia and turpentine. Two tablespoonfuls of this mixture put in the boiler when the clothes are boiled, will make them white, and save much rubbing.

Steel trimmings on a stove may be made to shine like silver by applying whiting mixed with sweet oil. Let it stand for an hour or two then rub off with a dry cloth, and polish with a flannel, or a chamois.

If a candle is too large to fit in the candlestick, place the end of the candle in very hot water for a few moments; it will then shove easily into the socket of the candlestick.

To remove stains from black dress goods, add a little ammonia to a cup of black coffee and sponge the spots with it.

A strip of carpet glued to a piece of wood and used in place of a brush will remove mud from boots and shoes much more easily, and with less injury to the leather than any other way.

If the basin in which a cake is to be mixed is warmed before the mixing begins, the work will be easier and the cake lighter.

If a cork is too large for the neck of a bottle, soak it in hot water for a few minutes and it will slip into the neck of the bottle without any trouble.

Pour boiling water over raisins, and you can clean and stone them without the disagreeable stickiness.

If a new comb is placed in a pan of cold water and boiled, it will be stronger and last longer.

When you are going to hem your new table cloth, or napkins, turn the hem with the hemmer of the sewing machine—run it through without threading the needle; the hem will be turned evenly and much more quickly than by hand, and the hemming by hand can be done with less trouble.

If a little butter is rubbed on the nose of the cream pitcher, the "last drop" of cream will not fall on the table cloth and danger of soiling the pretty spread is avoided.

Satin—heavy and rich—will be the favorite material for the "best gown" of the matron this winter. It will be trimmed with lace, either the old Spanish, or more modern imitation laces—but lace.

Black satin in chiffon weight will be worn by younger women as well as by the matrons. Gorgeous gowns of black satin piped with a bright color and elaborately trimmed with lace, will be seen in some of the newest debutante's gowns.

The coming woman—for this year at least—will be small in the waist, with broad hips and high bust. There is also talk of reviving the long discarded bustle in order to accentuate the small waist.

"It is the first five years of a child's life that tell most for its future, and tell most for the influence that child will have on the world. Therefore how careful should the father and mother be to see to it that the child's surroundings, its associations and its examples, are all those that will make for good, in the training of the future man or woman."

A pleasant time for several ladies can be had in what is called "A Souvenir afternoon." Each guest is invited to bring the possession she prizes most; this she gives before the others see it, to her hostess, who places all articles on a table and the guests are asked to decide "which belongs to whom."

After the time for guessing is over, each woman tells why she prizes the article she has brought. One guest at such a party displayed a piece of real lace, and told in how many forms of collar, on hats, and dresses, it had been worn. One brought a string of gold beads that had been an heirloom in her family for many generations. Another exhibited a little china dog that had been prized above all other toys by the "little boy who died," and one mother brought a much indented silver spoon on which all of her children had cut their teeth.

One caused much laughter by bringing the waist of the dress she wore when her husband proposed to her, and another, a diamond ring that had been many, many times pawned to keep the wolf from the door when she and her husband were struggling to make a home. The ring was a wedding gift from a relative who little knew the many ways in which it would prove useful, rather than ornamental, to the young people. The money to redeem the ring had always been forthcoming, and it was a veritable mascot in the family.—From "What to Eat."

JUST A FEW GOOD THINGS

Creamed Cabbage.

Chop fine and boil till tender, a small head of cabbage in salted water; make a cream sauce of a spoonful each of butter and flour, and a cupful of milk and pour over the cabbage; serve as hot as possible.

Three-Minute Pudding.

One cupful flour, in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs. Mix well and bake in a quick oven for three minutes. Serve with a plain sauce. If this is baked in cups it will not require quite as long a time to bake, and the individual puddings can be turned out onto plates and served.

Plain Pudding Sauce.

To one pint of water add half a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of cornstarch rubbed smoothly in a little cold milk. Let it cook for fifteen minutes, stirring it to prevent lumps, season with lemon or grated nutmeg.

Can Dogs Talk?

When engaged in locating a railway in New Brunswick, James Camden, a civil engineer, was compelled one night by a severe snowstorm to take refuge in a small farmhouse. The farmer owned two dogs, one an old Newfoundland and the other a collie. In due time the farmer and his family went to bed, the Newfoundland stretched himself out by the chimney corner, and Mr. Camden and the man with him had rolled themselves in their blankets on the floor in front of the fire.

The door of the house was closed by a wooden latch and fastened by a bar placed across it. Mr. Camden and his man were just falling asleep when they heard the latch of the door raised. They did not get up immediately, and in a short time the latch was tried again. They waited a few minutes, and then Mr. Camden rose, unfastened the door and looked out. Seeing nothing, he returned to his blanket, but did not replace the bar across the door.

Two or three minutes later the latch was tried the third time. This time the door opened and the collie walked in. He pushed the door back, walked straight to the old Newfoundland and appeared to make some kind of a whispered communication to him. Mr. Camden lay still and watched. The old dog rose and followed the other out of the house. Both presently returned, driving before them a valuable ram belonging to the farmer, which had become separated from the rest of the flock and was in danger of perishing in the storm. Now, how did the collie impart to the other dog a knowledge of the situation unless through some supersense unknown to us?—Forest and Stream.

ON THE MANTEL-SHELF.

The Japanese doll got up very early one morning and harnessed his wooden cow to the cart that he might go to town.

He traveled and traveled along the mantel-shelf a great way. The wooden cow did not go very fast, so the Japanese doll saw all the sights along the way.

Suddenly he heard some one calling, "Jappy, Jappy, Jappy, stop!"

And the Japanese doll said. "So, Bossy! so Bossy!" to the cow, and the cow stopped.

Then the doll saw who it was that had called to him: it was a paper nun. She was standing now in front of the wooden cow, with a great earthen jar in her arms as big as a tub.

"Your cow looked so hot and thirsty," said the paper nun, "that I thought I would bring her something to drink."

"You are very kind," said the doll, as the nun set the jar down in the roadway. The cow sniffed it and then drank it all up, for it was full of milk instead of water.

A little Maltese kitten had followed the nun, and while the cow was busy drinking the milk the kitten crept from behind the nun's skirts to lap up some spatters of milk around the bottom of the jar.

Just then a loud and very peculiar noise from away down the road—I mean the mantel-shelf—made the kitten scamper off for safety.

The nun and the Japanese doll looked down the road in the direction from which the sound came. Even the wooden cow turned her head and the kitten peeped around from the shelter of the nun's black skirt.

What they saw was a yellow china chicken coming with a hand-organ. When it came up to them the chicken stopped, and it played such a merry tune that the kitten came out in the road where it could hear better.

The nun clapped her hands, for she was good natured and liked a bit of music now and then; while the Japanese doll leaned over the rail of his cart and said to the chicken, "That is a very pretty tune, sir."

The doll had just finished speaking when the sun rose. Its bright rays shone in at the window and clear across the room. That made the mantel-shelf folk all stop just where they were; they never move about by daylight. And when little girl Margaret came down stairs there she saw the Japanese doll and the wooden cow and the paper nun and the kitten and the chicken with the hand organ.—St. Nicholas.

Boston Sunday Journal.

A Timely Warning.

While a British brig was gliding smoothly along before a good breeze in the South Pacific, three months ago, a flock of small birds about the size, shape and color of paroquets settled down in the rigging and passed an hour or more resting. The second mate was so anxious to find out the species to which the visiting strangers belonged that he tried to entrap a specimen, but the birds were too shy to be thus caught, and too spry to be seized by the quick hands of the sailors. At the end of about an hour the birds took the brig's course, and disappeared, but towards nightfall they came back and passed the night in the maintop. The next morning the birds flew off again, and when they returned at noon the sailors scattered some food about the decks. By this time the birds had become so tame that they hopped about the decks picking up the crumbs. That afternoon an astonishing thing happened. The flock came flying swiftly toward the brig. Every bird seemed to be piping as if pursued by some little invisible enemy on wings, and they at once huddled down behind the deck-house. The superstitious sailors at once called the captain of the brig, who rubbed his eyes and looked at the barometer. A glance showed that something was wrong with the elements, and the brig was put in shape to outride a storm. The storm came about twenty minutes after the birds had reached the vessel. For a few minutes the sky was like the waterless bottom of a lake—a vast arch of yellowish mud—and torrents of rain fell. Why it did not blow very hard, no one knows; but on reaching port, two days later, the captain learned that a great tornado had swept across that part of the sea. The birds left the vessel on the morning after the storm and were not seen again. —Maryland Bulletin.

A Bit of Realism.

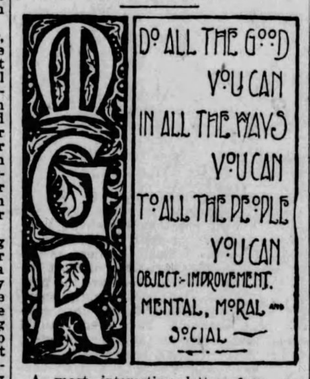
Alexis came home one night with his clothes full of holes.

"What has happened to you?" exclaimed his mother.

"Oh, we've been playing shop ever since school closed," Alexis replied.

"Shop?" echoed his mother.

"Yes. We opened a grocery, and everybody was something," Alexis explained. "I was the cheese."



A most interesting letter from our "Alabama Boy," tells us today, how the cotton grows in the sunny south:

I come today to try to redeem my promise to tell you something about cotton raising. In the spring we break the ground and lay off rows about three and one-half feet wide, and over them distribute two hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. After throwing four furrows on each row with a turning plow, we consider the ground ready for the seed, and about the middle of April we plant—with a "planter"—two bushels of seeds to the acre.

The cotton seed is a little larger than a pea, and is covered with lint cotton, which has been left on it in ginning. In from two to three weeks the cotton plant bows itself out of the ground like peas, or beans. When it straightens up it has two square leaves, but in a few days more leaves start out and these are not square, but roundish, with five points.

By the middle of May limbs and "square" are forming; "square" is the bud from which the blossom comes. It commences to bloom near the middle of June and continues till October. In August, the bud begins to open, in this vicinity—Alabama—but further south it is earlier.

When the cotton plant is three or four inches high, we thin it out, and continue plowing and hoeing it till the middle of July, giving it as clean culture as possible.

When the boll opens we pick it with our hands, haul it to the "ginn," where it is packed in bales, after ginning; the bales usually weighing anywhere from four to six hundred pounds.

The bolls of cotton are from one to one and a half inches in diameter and one or two inches long; they are round and pointed at the bloom end. Each boll is divided into three or five chambers, each containing a lock of cotton, and each lock has in it from five to eleven seeds. The cotton stalks grow from six inches to ten feet in height.

There is a good deal of "about" so much, in this letter, but it is impossible to give exact figures as things vary. I hope I have succeeded in giving those who have never seen cotton frowing a little idea of how it is raised and prepared for the market.

Wishing success to The Blade and a long and pleasant life to each member of the M. G. R., I close this letter.—"Alabama Boy."

Dear Miss Prudence:—Since I read that letter from "Oregon Bach," I have had very little peace of mind, and can stand it no longer with such a burden, so come to confess to what I have done. (This will prepare you for the worst.)

I am an Oregon dressmaker, and I have made shirts for an Oregon bachelor and I am so afraid you may think I am the "woman in the case" referred to. This "bachelor" gave me the impression that he had never before had such a garment, as he brought such a quantity of material and embroidery to trim them with and gave orders that he wanted "them made up to date." He hesitated about letting me take any measures (he had no pattern) and positively refused to say how long he wanted them, so I made them as best I could, but if I had known how much I might be losing in case they did not fit, I would have sent them to the finest shirtmaker in Portland. Sent them! I would have taken them there myself, so there could have been no mistake made, but I ignorantly allowed an opportunity to pass me by and here I am, still a bachelor maid—possibly "made" so, by the misfit of a shirt.

Now I expect to go to St. Louis this summer, but, goodness me! how much more I should have enjoyed life on a farm with the excitement of setting hens and milking cows and doing other odd jobs—they would have been "odd," and oddly done by me I imagine. Alas! "The saddest words,' 'etc.,—you know the rest.

Well, I will try and bear up, and take what comfort I can with my pongee shirtwaist suit and my white organdy over blue silk with all things to match, and drown my sorrows in the excitement of the St. Louis exposition, and when I look up on a Monday morning from my stitching and embroidery, to see my neighbor across the street hanging out her washing with five or six men's shirts hanging in a row, neck downwards, I will say in my heart—"Iowa, you are, or ought to be, a happy woman."—"Iowa."

Dear Miss Prudence:—I have read the M. G. R. letters for five years and waited as patiently as I could until I was old enough to ask for admission, and now I am sixteen years old, and promise if I may come in as a member, to obey all the rules.

I live on a farm among the West Virginia hills. My father is a veteran who fought in the Civil War, and was in the battles of Gettysburg and Bull Run.

I will wait now until I hear if I am accepted and then will try to write something more interesting than this.—"W. Va. Girl No. 2."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUGUST

New Work.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Albion, Maine, in 1802. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, and in 1827 went to St. Louis and established a school. In 1829 he became editor of a political paper, which supported Henry Clay as a candidate for the presidency. In 1832 he decided to become a minister, and was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery in 1833. Returning to St. Louis he started a religious paper, in which he opposed slavery. Threats of violence led him to remove his paper to Alton, Ill. His press was destroyed three times within a year by mobs. He procured a fourth one, and was engaged in setting it up, when a mob, composed principally of Missourians, attacked the office. He and his friends defended the office, and one of the mob was killed. After they had apparently withdrawn he opened the door and was instantly pierced by five bullets, and died in a few moments, November 7, 1837.

HAWKEYE.

2.—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A country near the Dead Sea.
2.—One of David's mighty men.
3.—Perfume; fragrance.
4.—An inhabitant of the Philippines.

W. C. MOLLETT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man left 1-5 of his money to his youngest son; 3-7 of the remainder to his next son; and the balance, $2,400, to his oldest son. Find the share of each.

HENRY.

4.—ORTHOGRAPHICAL FRACTIONS.

One-fifth of an apple, one-fourth of a plum;
One-fifth of the wheat, is one-half of my sum;
One-ninth of the buckwheat, one-fifth of the maize;
And one-fourth of the corn will name these bright days.

CERES.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the habits of the "Adjutant" bird?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Every man stamps his value on himself;
The price we challenge for ourselves is upon us.
Man is made great or little by his will."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 8.

1.—John Adams, second president of the United States.
2.—"All the world doth love the song
That happy people sing."
3.—8 and 8-135%. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming hour-glass: Stomach, stile, and, E, ire, lover, vacated, Centrals—Minerva.
5.—In the Romish church, when it is proposed that a deceased person shall be canonized, an examination of his past life takes place. In this process one party holds the office of accuser, or advocatus diaboli (devil's advocate) and it is his duty to bring forward all possible objections to the proposed canonization; while on the other side, the advocatus Dei (God's advocate) undertakes the defense. Hence the term advocatus diaboli is sometimes applied to designate any person who brings forward malicious accusations.
6.—Joseph Addison wrote:
"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age; and Nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the rush of worlds."

Chat.

Pauline and W. P. E. enjoyed a tete-tete today in the 'Cademy, the other pupils being mainly conspicuous by their absence.

The Schoolmistress has sometimes heard whispers among the scholars to the effect that partiality is shown in the use of puzzles in the Column and in the awarding of prizes.

When any of her youngsters feel disposed to think this is the case, she would respectfully suggest to them to look over the records in Chat, and note which of the 'Cademites is most faithful in attendance and in sending in new work.

The evenings are fast growing longer, and there will be more leisure for the busy members of the 'Cademy to devote to making the Column bright and interesting for themselves and others.

A word to the wise is (or ought to be) sufficient.

CRADLE SONG.

Dear Heart, Sweet Heart,
Time that little children
Creep into their mothers' arms, to wait
Sleep's silent call;
Sweet Heart, Dear Heart,
All the little children,
Must the Moon find sleeping when she mounts Heaven's wall!

Sweet Heart, Dear Heart,
Over little children,
As they dream their white, white dreams,
the wings of Love are pressed;
Dear Heart, Sweet Heart,
They were little children
Whom the blessed Child of Bethlehem loved best!

Dear Heart, Sweet Heart,
All the little children
Come from Love, and go to Love, when lifes' long day is done;
Sweet Heart, Dear Heart,
All are little children,
Hushed at last, on Nature's bosom, one by one!

—Frances Bartlett, in Boston Transcript.

The Popocatapetls.

"Two kittens! I thought Mrs. Bruce was to let you choose one."

"Yes, mamma," said Philip, "but we didn't know which to choose, an' Mrs. Bruce put them all on the floor, an' we called 'em to see which would come, an' every time we called these two came running to us."

"Just the same two, mamma," chimed in Bessie, "and can't we keep them? Please, mamma!"

Who could resist such eager little or Pet, and Cata is so cunning! Oh, look faces? Not Mamma Dale. "They are very pretty little Malties," she said, smiling. "How can you tell them apart?"

The children lifted the kittens' heads, showing a white spot in the fur on each little neck.

"Breastpins," cried big Sister Edith, "and Bessie's has the larger. What shall you call them?"

"I'm going to call mine Popocatapetl," said Philip, who was studying geography.

"What?" laughed mamma and Edith together.

"I want to call mine Poppytoppykettle, too!" cried Bessie.

"You might call them both Popocatapetl," said Edith, still laughing, "and call one by the first end, Popo, and the other by the last, Peti."

"And Pop and Pet for short," added mamma.

Thus adopted, Pop and Pet became favored members of the household. They developed all the playful and amusing ways common to kittens, and according to the Dale family, a great many uncommon ones, also. Even Papa Dale, on whose knees they sat while he read his evening paper, declared that they never made a mistake, Pop always taking the right knee and Pet the left. Wonderful kittens were they!

It was when the Popocatapetls had grown to be of good size that Philip and Bessie came in one day with a jet-black kitten, very glossy, very small, and very pretty.

"Children!"

"He was all lost, mamma!" cried Bess, breathless with excitement.

"And he followed us all the way from school," added Philip.

"Is he to be a Popocatapetl, too?" asked Edith, mischievously. "You can call him by the middle of the name, you know, and make it "Cata."

"May we, mamma?"

Mamma was doubtful, but when papa came home he was positive.

"This is too much, children," he said. "You cannot have three cats; you must give one of them away."

"O, papa, 'course we can't spare Pop

POP AND PET.
—From Our Dumb Animals.

at him now, swinging on the chair."

"Isn't he just the cutest—"

"You hear what I say?" interrupted papa. "You may keep whichever two you choose, but the third you must give away in the morning."

Philip and Bessie retreated to the broad window seat in the hall. Their mournful little voices now and then reached the sitting room, where the older ones sat reading, although all seemed uncomfortable because the little ones were unhappy.

Suddenly Edith put down her book and left the room. A few minutes later a peal of childish laughter rang out.

"What a way Edith has with the children," said Mr. Dale, looking relieved as the laugh rang out again.

"She is a dear girl," said Mrs. Dale. "I wonder what they are laughing at?"

Now it so happened that the next day was Mr. Dale's birthday, and when he came down in the morning he found upon his chair a covered basket. To its handle was tied a card: "For dear papa. With love from Philip and Bessie. Many happy returns!"

"Mew!" came faintly from within the basket. Then the cover stirred, and up perked Cata's little black face.

Papa set Cata on his shoulder, and laughed till the tears came.

"Come here, you little rogues!" he called to the children, peeping in at the door. "A man can't refuse his own birthday present."

So the three Popocatapetls stayed with the Dales, and "were happy ever after."
—Sophie T. Newman, in Youth's Companion.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF LEAVING THE TSARITSA'S HOSPITAL AT MUKDEN. FROM THE GRAPHIC.

JAPS ADVANCING.

Moving From East, Southeast and Southwest.

Mukden, Sept. 17.—The Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks, from the east, southeast and southwest. The outposts are closely engaged twenty miles southeastward, there being almost constant skirmishing.

Indications point to another great battle in the vicinity of Mukden. Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages. Refugees are flocking into the city. Chinese among them complain of severity on the part of the Japanese.

CHINESE ARE WATCHED

Russia Believes Negotiations Are Going on Behind the Scenes.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Important developments regarding China's attitude towards the belligerents is anticipated here in well informed quarters. There are rumors of closer relations between China and Japan, of the possibility of the Japanese turning over Port Arthur, when captured, to China, of their restoring Manchuria to the Chinese, etc. Although the reports are not confirmed they lead to quite a general belief that some sort of negotiations are going on behind the scenes of which the outside world has little cognizance. The Russ says it believes the Japanese successes are emboldening the Chinese government more and more and that they are prompting such diplomatic steps as China never dreamed of before. Since the Japanese occupation of New Chwang and direct contact between the Chinese and Japanese they have seemed to quickly reach an understanding, the occupation of neutral territory evoking no protest.

The Russ expects the war to take on a phase, as Chinese neutrality vanishes, which the powers in their agreement to preserve China's neutrality cannot ignore. Moreover, the Russ believes the situation will call for deeds and not words. It concludes:

"We need not be unduly alarmed, however. The interference of China will scarcely be to our disadvantage."

Upon his promotion to the rank of general of division, announced last night, General Samsonoff gets the Siberian Cossack division. General Skugarevski is promoted to the command of the Sixth army corps. He formerly commanded the Twenty-seventh infantry division.

HAD TO SIGN A RELEASE

British Steamer Stopped by Russians and Detained.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—The British steamship Margit Groedel, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff for Sulina, reports that she was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek on September 6 off Cape St. Vincent.

The Terek fired three blank shots to bring the steamer about. Two Russian officers and two armed men boarded the Margit Groedel and overhauled her papers. The captain of the Margit Groedel was asked to sign a declaration that he had not been put to any inconvenience by the delay.

He at first refused, but when told that his steamer would be detained until the arrival of the Russian admiral the declaration was signed and the collier was allowed to proceed. One of the Russian officers informed the captain of the Margit Groedel that there were nine other Russian cruisers in the vicinity.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

McCormick Succeeds in Having It Conditionally Classified.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—6:07 p. m.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, replying to the British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, yesterday on the subject of Great Britain's representations in regard to contraband of war, admitted the conditional character of all articles mentioned in section ten of article six of the Russian regulations, except horses and other beasts of burden, which Russia insists shall remain in the category of absolute contraband.

In reply to the representations of Ambassador McCormick in behalf of the United States, cotton will be classed as conditional contraband, but, as stated yesterday, railroad material, certain classes of machinery and boilers to be used on warships, continue to be absolute contraband.

THE LOSSES WERE LARGE

Two Generals, 256 Officers and 21,800 Soldiers Made Up the List.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Exact figures of the Russian losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations before Liao Yang from August 13 to August 26 have been received by the general staff, according to the Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent. These amount to two generals, 256 officers and 21,00 soldiers. In addition 133 guns were lost. The material losses include fortifications costing $30,000,000.

Calchas to Be Released.

Vladivostok, Sept. 14.—The prize court has decided to release the British steamer Calchas, captured while bound from Puget Sound ports to Japan by the Vladivostok squadron, and also the neutral portions of the vessel's cargo. That part of the cargo consigned to Japan, consisting of flour, cotton and timber, is confiscated. The Calchas will be detained three months in order to allow its owners to appeal from the prize court's decision.

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RUSSIANS RECONNOITER

Some Heavy Fighting, With Many Casualties.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—A dispatch today from General Kuropatkin announcing that General Rennenkampoff and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnoissances which had resulted in rather heavy fighting with many casualties.

From General Kuropatkin's telegram, which was dispatched at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, it appears that General Rennenkampoff had recovered from his wound and had resumed command of his troops. The reconnoissances disclosed a further increase in the Japanese forces.

A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg today says the reconnoissances were towards the Japanese front and right flank, resulting in the Japanese being driven back. The Russian losses, according to this version, are said to be slight, and it is not clear whether the "many" casualties referred to by Gen. Kuropatkin, were inflicted or received.

The Russians have occupied many villages nearer the Japanese line. General Kuropatkin yesterday reviewed the thirty-seventh division of the first army corps.

TO FORM ANOTHER ARMY

It Will Be Under the Command of Gen. Linevitch.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Acting upon the advice of his military advisors, Emperor Nicholas, has decided to form a second Manchurian army. It will be from the corps which are being sent to the Far East and Lieutenant General Linevitch probably will be given the command of the second army. General Kuropatkin will become chief of both armies, but probably without the title of commander-in-chief. It is this impending reorganization which seems to have led to countless rumors and reports afloat here of Kuropatkin's supersession of Viceroy Alexieff, as commander-in-chief of the army, the latter's resignation, etc., but The Associated Press investigations indicate that the above is the real situation.

CRITICISES AUTHORITIES

Russian Newspaper Complains of Dissipation of Volunteer Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The Novoe Vremya, commenting on the Lena case, criticises the authorities for dissipating the energies of the volunteer fleet and scattering vessels aimlessly over the face of the globe, and says:

"The volunteer fleet would be effective were it concentrated nearer Japan, where it would have a chance of picking up contraband and taking it to Russian ports."

The paper also calls attention to the alleged presence of many Japanese spies in Denmark and Sweden, who are said to keep their government advised of every move of Russian ships and warns the admiralty that the Baltic fleet may meet with some surprises in the shape of Whitehead torpedoes before it gets well away from Libau.

JENSEN WAS JUSTIFIED

Russia Upholds Principle That He Had Right to Sink British Steamer.

London, Sept. 19.—Russia's reply to the British protest on the subject of Russia's interpretations of contraband of war inclose a decision to respect the British demand in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok squadron off Izu and afterwards adjudged a lawful prize.

It is understood that Russia upholds the principle that Admiral Jensen was justified in sinking the steamer. The British government is still hopeful of a settlement by means of an indemnity, but in view of the decision of the prize court at Vladivostok it is said that Russia does not see how she can comply with the British demand as she thereby would recognize her officers to be at fault. This question will be the subject of further negotiations between the two governments, the British authorities appreciating the fact that Russia has made a substantial concession in differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband.

New Fast Cruiser.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says the Russian cruiser Izumrud, sister to the famous Novil, has completed successfully her trials at Cronstad, making twenty-four knots an hour. The Izumrud, according to this dispatch, will join the second Pacific squadron at Reval as soon as she is ready for sea.

NEXT FIGHT AT TIE PASS

Japanese Will Continue Hostilities Throughout the Winter.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Matin today published a long interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister in London, who is quoted as saying:

"Before the war we demanded that Russia recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria. Today, after our victories and expenses, we are no longer content with our former demand. After the fall of Port Arthur our condition will be still more extreme and after taking Vladivostok they will be yet more extreme.

"The next battle will be at Tie Pass. We shall continue hostilities throughout the winter. We have given up the plan of taking Port Arthur by assault and will compel its capitulation by famine. Its fall would free 5,000 men and enable them to reinforce our northern army, but we do not need them just now."

AN ALL-DAY ATTACK.

Endeavor to Capture Forts at Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Sept. 20.—5:30 p. m.—Authoritative information has been received here of a general attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese forces, which began yesterday before daybreak and continued until dark. All indications point to an effort to capture certain of the northeast main forts.

This is the attack for which the Japanese have been preparing for the past 19 days with slight hope of success. As forecasted in these dispatches, the Japanese attack on Port Arthur is directed against the northeast front. The main object is to capture the fortifications on Kickwan mountain, Rihlung mountain and the intermediate forts. The foregoing comes from a Russian of standing, whose previous information has been correct. He adds that the attack at the end of August, which was represented as two separate assaults, really constituted a ten days' battle, the fighting being the heaviest during the first three days and the last four days of that period. Although the Japanese retired August 31 along the greater part of their line they remained in four supplementary forts on the northeast front, which they had captured from the Russians. These include two forts 50 yards from Rihlung mountain and two others at a somewhat greater distance. Since August 31 the Japanese have bombarded very slightly, while the Russians have been throwing approximately one thousand shells daily, chiefly against the four Japanese positions mentioned. Small sorties as referred to by the Novi-Krai, of Port Arthur, in the efforts to recapture the positions, have been of almost nightly occurrence and have been uniformly unsuccessful. The Japanese have been taught wholesome respect for the resisting power of the fortress, according to every Japanese who has recently arrived here from Port Dalny. If they succeed in capturing Rihlung mountain or other forts they will realize that will be only a step, although an important one, towards the capture of Port Arthur. The Russians, who have been observing the new tactics of the Japanese, did not expect another attack before the first week in October. The Japanese are endeavoring to proceed slowly but surely.

During the fighting in August the attempt to capture Kickwan mountain cost the Japanese an entire regiment. This statement has been absolutely confirmed and indicates the monumental proportions of the task which the Japanese have set themselves in attempting to capture the fortress, which is composed of many forts equally strong.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.—The general attack on Port Arthur, which began yesterday and in which the Japanese fleet is co-operating, was resumed this morning. The Japanese captured two important forts on either side of Suelszeying, north of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur reports by telegraph that on the night of September 16 the garrison repelled two attacks on the redoubt protecting the waterworks.

The text of General Stoessel's dispatch is as follows:

"Port Arthur, Sept. 16.—The enemy continues daily to bombard the forts and batteries inside the fortress, but still without showing any great activity.

"The wounded are recovering and eagerly resume their places in the ranks. They are heroes.

"The troops are in excellent spirits. At about 3 this morning, at least one Japanese battalion attacked the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The garrison of the redoubt repulsed the attack, but the enemy received reinforcements and renewed the attack after half an hour. The garrison again repulsed them with rifles and machine guns, supported by artillery. The Japanese sustained great losses and did not again attempt to take the offensive. Lieutenant Philippoff, chiefly distinguished himself, showing the greatest bravery."

THE SPOILS OF BATTLE

Oyama Reports on Trophies Captured at Liao Yang.

Tokio, Sept. 20.—Field Marshal Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, telegraphed today as follows:

"An investigation of the trophies captured by us, made since our last report, shows the number of Russian buildings occupied by us in the neighborhood of Liao Yang station to be 353 houses and 214 warehouses, covering an area of 58,000 square yards. We also seized 74,300 bushels of barley, rice, wheat and millet, 1,300 cases of kerosene, 1,800 cases of sugar, 1,660 tons of coal and much cordwood. The amount of coal captured by General Kuroki will be reported later.

Japs Hold Strong Position.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"The reconnoissance made September 17 established the fact that the Japanese position at Baniputze is strongly held by a brigade with guns. There was no enemy east of Baniputze, but Japanese reinforcements arrived September 18 in the vicinity of that village. Large Japanese forces from Liao Yang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitse river."

Blessing of Hermit.

Vladivostok, Sept. 20.—The Hermit from Mount Athos, with the holy image of the Mother of God, has conferred his blessing upon Vice Admiral Skyrdloff and

NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION

Of the Semi-Centennial of the Republican Party.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Rain which fell in torrents did not prevent a good attendance at the Republican party's semi-centennial last night. The desire to see and hear such well known men as Senators Charles W. Fairbanks and Chauncey M. Depew attracted enough people to fill nearly all the seats on the floor of the convention hall, with a fair sprinkling in the gallery. The two senators were loudly cheered when they came in.

The celebration was brought about by a committee composed of surviving delegates to the first regular Republican state convention, held here on August 16, 1854. The call for this convention, issued from Albany, and arrangements for last night's celebration originated with William Barnes, sr., of that city. Occupying seats on the platform were 125 white-haired veterans who voted for John C. Fremont.

The celebration was opened by William Barnes, sr., who in his remarks went back forty years to the time when Lincoln was assassinated and attempts were made upon the lives of other prominent statesmen and generals. After recounting the effort to kill William H. Seward, he nominated, as the presiding officer of the meeting, Frederick W. Seward, the son of Lincoln's secretary of state. Senator Depew and Francis B. Fremont, a son of John C. Fremont, conducted Mr. Seward to his chair.

Chairman Seward introduced Senator Fairbanks as "the next vice president of the United States," and the candidate received a great ovation when he rose to speak. While the cheering was in progress a flashlight photograph was taken and the burning powder sent up a great ring of smoke. Senator Depew leaped to his feet and pointed to it, and as soon as the audience had become quiet Senator Fairbanks stretched his hand upward and said:

"That looks like a halo that crowns fifty years of patriotic service." This caused another outburst of applause. The candidate then proceeded with his address. He paid a tribute to the venerable gentleman who "fifty years ago, stood at the cradle of the Republican party." In reviewing the achievements of the party the senator said in part:

"We are wont to say that we have become a world power and this is so. We have long believed that we were a power among nations, but the events of the past few years have given us increased right to claim this distinction. Until recent years we were not accorded our just rank. The great civil war attracted the favorable attention of foreign governments, but it remained for our achievements in the Spanish-American war to awaken foreign powers to a full realization of our actual national strength. The victories of our navy aroused the great nations to the fact that America was a power of the first magnitude. If this were all, there would be little cause for congratulation, for the mere recognition of physical power does not awaken in us the highest emotions. There went hand in hand with the triumph of our fleets, the manifestation of a chivalric and generous spirit. We demonstrated that we are great not only in physical power, but in those moral qualities which, after all, are the nation's chief boast."

THE CZAR IS FRIENDLY

Emperor Nicholas Writes a Letter to King Peter.

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 20.—King Peter has received a personal letter from Emperor Nicholas, written in a very friendly one.

The representative of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at the coronation of King Peter here tomorrow arrived at Belgrade today accompanied by four hundred Bulgarians. He was warmly welcomed.

All the street decorations have been ruined by rain which continues to fall.

The coronation postage stamps, bearing in double relief the heads of King Peter and his grandfather, Karageorge, founder of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, with the years 1840 and 1904, were issued today.

JAPANESE TO COLONIZE

Propose Purchase of Tract of Land in Canadian Northwest.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—Japanese are planning a great farming and industrial colony in the Canadian Northwest. Two days ago a party of Japanese business men arrived from Yokohama and spent some time looking around the country. Then, with Rev. Garro Caburagi, a Japanese missionary in British Columbia, they left for Edmonton, to be gone a couple of months.

They propose to purchase a large tract of land, and when this is done, will probably apply for a further grant from the government. They will then bring several thousand persons to this coast to settle on the lands under a common colonization scheme. One of the plans is to supply labor to the Grand Trunk, Pacific & Western railway, now building. Another plan is to supply farm hands in Manitoba in the northwest, where labor is in demand in harvest season. The Japanese visitors have gone prepared to expend large sums of money in lands, and will buy enough for the purposes of the colony, independent of any grant or grants that they may expect from the government.

ARABS PILLAGE A PORT

Strong Patrols Now Guard the Streets of Salonica.

Salonica, Sept. 20.—On the morning of September 17, 300 Arab soldiers pillaged the port of Salonica and the bazaar. Strong patrols are now guarding the streets.

Sherk Pasha is surrounded at Prisrend and Suleiman Pacha, with sixteen battalions, is proceeding to his relief.

GOING TO THE BIG FAIR

Canadian Troops Invade Detroit and Are Saluted.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—Gay in their red coats and white helmets the 21st Essex Fusiliers left this city yesterday afternoon over the Michigan Central railroad for Chicago where they will take the Illinois Central railroad for St. Louis and will camp on the exposition grounds.

The Canadian troops presented a gay sight as they marched, fully armed, through the business section of the city from the Windsor ferry dock to the Michigan Central station. As the steamer Pleasure crossed the river from Windsor with the soldiers a salute was fired in their honor by the U. S. S. Michigan, which was anchored in the stream. The Fusiliers were about 500 strong and were accompanied by their maxim gun squad with its gun.

A Second Arrest.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 16.—The second arrest in connection with the lynching of the negro Horace Maples was made today. Thomas N. Riggins, proprietor of the Stegall hotel, was placed in jail charged by indictment with murder. Ben Hill was the first and only other person indicted who has been arrested so far. Several others are believed to have taken flight. The night passed quietly at the military camp about the jail. Dog tents were pitched today and the militia is prepared to stay an indefinite time. Their presence has put a stop to all talk of trouble. The grand jury resumed its work on the lynching today.

COMPLAINT OF A QUEEN

Wilhelmina Says Netherlands Are Not Meeting Competition.

The Hague, Sept. 20.—Queen Wilhelmina reopened the states general today. In the speech from the throne the queen said the home industries of the Netherlands were not competing satisfactorily with foreign enterprise and that the finances of the Dutch Indies and the Netherlands needed strengthening.

The queen announced also the forthcoming introduction of bills providing for old age pensions and higher education.

NOTABLE CONVENTIONS.

Much Interest in Both the Boston and Philadelphia Episcopalian Meetings.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—There is just now great interest in the two coming Episcopal conventions of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to be held in Philadelphia from September 20 to October 2, and the general convention of the Episcopal church, which begins at Boston, October 4th and will last till near the end of that month. Interest in the general convention is accented because the Primate of All England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is to be present. But it is expected that he will also be present as part of the Philadelphia meeting, probably speaking at the mass meeting in the Baptist Temple, which is to be held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Sunday afternoon, October 2.

The Brotherhood convention in Philadelphia will be devoted to religious, business and social meetings. Bishop Tuttle, presiding bishop of the United States, will conduct the opening service at Holy Trinity church on Thursday morning, September 29, at 10 o'clock. In the evening of the same day there will be a mass meeting in the Academy of Music with the bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ozi William Whitaker, as presiding officer. Friday evening, in Holy Trinity Church there will be a service of preparation for the corporate communion to be led by the Rev. W. A. Guerry, chaplain of the University of the South. The corporate communion will be held in the same church on Saturday morning.

Saturday evening, October 1, there will be a reception to the delegates at the Academy of Fine Arts, and on Sunday morning the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, bishop of the Philippines, will deliver the annual charge to the Brotherhood Sunday afternoon there will be a mass meeting for boys in St. Luke's church, Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, presiding, and with the bishop of Fond du Lac as one of the speakers. The farewell service will be in Holy Trinity Church, Sunday evening, with Hon. C. Harry Davis, of Philadelphia, presiding.

This will be the nineteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, although the organization has been in existence for twenty-one years. It has grown to very large proportions in this country, and has branches in England, Scotland and Australia. Delegates from England and Jamaica will be present at the convention, besides large numbers from all parts of the United States. The Philadelphia Brotherhood men have the assurance that the convention will be the largest the organization has ever held, and they are now perfecting their arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

TO INTEREST PRESIDENT

He Will Be Asked to Lead in Universal Peace Proposition.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Delegates to the Interparliamentary Union will deliver to President Roosevelt a resolution passed by the union at its meeting in St. Louis on September 13, asking the chief executive of this country to invite the rulers of all other countries to join in a world conference for the establishment of a universal peace arbitration board to which all disputes between nations will be submitted to avoid future wars. The delegates passed through Chicago today on the way to Washington.

"We believe that President Roosevelt will accept the opportunity and at once take active steps in this move for greater civilization," said Philip Stanhope, member of the British parliament. "If the congress is organized, it will take up the work left unfinished by The Hague conference."

Albert Apponyi, president of the chamber of deputies of Hungary, said the appearance of the delegates before President Roosevelt was "likely to be one of the most memorable events of modern history."

Essex Fusiliers at Fair.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers of Ontario, Canada, comprising 450 officers and men, arrived in St. Louis today and marched to the World's Fair grounds for a ten days' encampment.

NIAGARA TO GO DRY.

So Scientists Tell the Geographic Congress.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Instead of a city of sky scrapers Chicago is doomed to become an expanse of water. In course of time the smaller buildings will disappear beneath the tide sweeping in from Lake Michigan. Above its surface will appear the tops of the Masonic Temple, the Montgomery Ward steeple and the Auditorium tower—breaking the monotony of a yellow sea. Gradually these will disappear.

This is the prophecy made by Professor Grove K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey, in his address yesterday before the members of the International Geographical Congress. He added to his gloomy picture by predicting that in those calamitous times the Niagara Falls would cease to exist, and the great water course be as dry as the sands of Sahara.

One ray of comfort he held out, however. These changes will not be accomplished in much less than 3,500 years. With the remainder of the delegates, Professor Gilbert left last night for Chicago, the city he has doomed. The congress will go from there to St. Louis.

In his address Professor Gilbert declared great changes were taking place in the lake region. Unless man finds some great source of energy, such as the sun, he said, the falls of Niagara in time will cease to be a spectacle of grandeur because of the power development.

He traced the events that had led to the creation of the great lakes, and explained that in past centuries these lakes had other outlets, but that the tipping of the land as the ice passed away led to present conditions. The tipping of the land is still going on, he said, and in course of time the waters of Lake Erie would flow toward Detroit, the flow of the other lakes be changed and the present site of Chicago would be submerged.

In the afternoon the members of the congress made a trip about the gorge with Professor Gilbert and he stopped at various places on the Canadian side and pointed out to them existing evidences of the Glacial period. In forty-eight years the Horseshoe fall had gone back about 200 feet.

OFFICERS FOUND GUILTY

Severe Against Mayor, Sheriff and Chief of Police.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 20.—A special grand jury that investigated the lynching of Horace Maples made its report last night, recommending the impeachment of Sheriff Augustus Rodgers, Mayor Thomas W. Smith and Chief of Police David D. Overton and the reorganization of the police force of Huntsville.

The grand jury finds that Sheriff Rodgers was guilty of neglect of duty or incompetency in that he did not prevent the lynching, failed to take proper precautions for the defense of the prisoner, allowed a mob of unlawful assembly to remain several hours in the vicinity of the jail and took no steps to disperse the same, permitted arson in the first degree to be committed in the jail, allowing the lives of prisoners under his care to be jeopardized by fire and smoke, wilfully failed or refused to fire on the mob or to order the same to be done by militiamen, when the mob was besieging the jail, and assaulting the garrison by throwing rocks and other missiles and failing to order or command the mob to disperse.

The jury finds that Mayor Smith was guilty of neglect of duty because he allowed an unlawful assemblage to throng the streets of the city for hours and failed to use proper means to disperse them, failed to adopt any measures to preserve the peace of the city, notwithstanding arson and murder were openly committed, refusing to order out the fire department to extinguish the fire in the jail, and failed or refused to send police protection with the fire department. Chief Overton, of the police department, is charged with failure to adopt effective measures for the prevention of the mob.

The action of Acting Governor Cunningham in sending militia to preserve order is commended, and, in view of the fact that a court of inquiry is investigating the conduct of the local militia during the riot, no comment is made on their conduct except that they appear to be under the command of an officer incompetent and ignorant of his duties.

The jury returned several additional indictments, making 26 in all, and was discharged by Judge Speake, who commended them for the faithful discharge of their duty.

AFTER A GILDED WAGON

Young Gypsies Steal, Elope and Are Ducked by Parents.

Sterling, Ill., Sept. 20.—Theft, elopement, return, a ducking for bride and bridegroom, and then separation. Such is the history of the romance of George Mitchell and Mamie Stanley, 17 and 16 years old respectively, gypsies from rival bands that have been in camp here. A gilded wagon figured in their dream of love, and to buy it the boy took $900 of his father's money. The couple fled to southern Illinois, where they were married. Returning, there was a violent scene. The young people were taken to the Green river today and ducked, their parents assisting. Then the bride and bridegroom were made to agree henceforth not to call each other husband and wife.

BURNED IN THEIR HOME

Woman and Her Niece Believed to Have Been Murdered.

Towanda, Pa., Sept. 20.—News reached here yesterday from Macedonia, three miles from this place, that Mrs. Bigler Johnson and her ten-year-old niece, Annie Benjamin, were burned to death late Sunday night in a fire which destroyed their home. The bodies were found in a corner of what had been the bedroom, and near them lay the remains of a small oil can. Leading from the doorstep for a distance of a hundred feet a trail of blood was found. The authorities suspect that murder has been committed and are making an investigation.

COLLEGE GETS NEW GIFT

Syracuse Receives an Additional Present From Lyman C. Smith.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Chancellor James A. Day, of Syracuse university, today announced the gift from Lyman C. Smith, of this city, of an additional building for the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science. Mr. Smith four years ago established the school, giving $750,000. The gift today enlarges the scope of the college by adding a model factory building, three stories high, 200x50 feet for mining engineering and a mechanical laboratory. The original gift was a three-story stone building. The cost of the new structure is estimated at more than $100,000.

Busy Writing Sermons.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has decided to leave here on Thursday for Washington, D. C. The preparation of several sermons to be delivered in this country is occupying much of the time of the archbishop this week.

Threatened Uprising.

New York, Sept. 14.—A Russian force which left Hamburg Saturday has arrived at Pukcheng and Howen, says a World dispatch from Gen-Sen, Corea. News from the north is to the effect that anxiety is felt over a threatened uprising of the Tonghaks, a Corean rebel society.

ALL IS WELL

With the Commerce of the United States at Present.

New York, Sept. 16.—By the testimony of accredited experts all is well, commercially speaking, throughout the United States. This information was rendered by foremost bankers of the nation, who rose in their places at yesterday's session of the American Bankers' Association convention and gave five-minute talks concerning the brand of prosperity prevailing in their sections of the Union.

The impressive thing about this verbal symposium was the roseate views taken by Southerners.

"The development of our railroads, the output of our coal and iron mines, the value of our minerals, the wonderful yield of our cotton fields, the products of our mills and factories, the increasing wealth of our banks, the ever diminishing heritage of illiteracy among us and the growth of our schools and colleges give us the right to stand here today not as a prodigal returned, but as the loving, loyal son," said Joseph G. Brown, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.

"The future is radiant with hope," he continued. "The building of the great canal, opening a shorter route and a great gateway to the teeming millions of the Orient, can but accelerate the already rapidly increasing commerce of our Southern ports and stimulate trade in every line."

Other bankers from the South who reported in a similar vein were A. V. Lane, vice president of the National Exchange bank of Dallas, Texas; R. F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Wirt Randall, president of the Farmers' National bank, Annapolis, Md., and Fisher J. Wade, St. Louis, who spoke for the great Southwest. Joseph C. Hendrix, former president of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, in glowing phrases pictured the good times in the North. He dwelt emphatically on the excellent condition of internal trade in New York state and asserted the whole country was in healthy condition financially.

The principal voice from the West was heard when W. G. Robinson, president of the First National bank of Winfield, Kan., eloquently spoke on "The Western Banker." Some ideas from this speech follow:

"The panic of 1893 was really a 'blessing in disguise'; it was the cleaning up storm; it was the culmination of the storm period, and so purified methods that a better atmosphere has been breathed since. The western banker during these years was the target. His methods were criticised and his motives were often impugned. Had he not been a man with more than ordinary faith in his undertakings, he would have despaired. He had, however, faith in his ideas, in himself, in his possibilities, and in the country he was developing. He worked on with indomitable courage until his hopes ended in fruition.

"The western banker has always been right on economic questions. He did his full part in the great battles of 1896 and 1900, when our money standard was at stake. The western banker has always been a firm believer in the full value of the dollar, and that the dollar of any stamp should be worth one hundred cents. When the great free silver champion was looking for a prominent banker for his service and co-operation he passed the western banker and found his man in this great city. For the one hundred cent dollar, the western banker has always talked and worked and voted, today he stands right on the questions of branch banks and asset currency."

RAILROAD IN GUATEMALA

It Will Be 270 Miles Long, From Ocean to Ocean.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The Examiner says today that Mrs. Jane Stanford, the Crockers, Edward Searles and General Thomas H. Hubbard, as owners, through the Pacific Improvement company, of the Guatemala Central railroad, have made a deal with Sir Wm. Van Horn and his eastern syndicate by which they have become interested in an overland railroad in Guatemala. It will be 270 miles long from ocean to ocean, and will be completed within twelve months. It is proposed to run a line of steamers, connecting New York on the Atlantic side, and another line on the Pacific connecting with San Francisco.

THE WISCONSIN ROW.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 16.—Following the announcement by F. A. Cook, nominee for governor on the "stalwart" Republican ticket, that he would withdraw from the race in case the decision of the supreme court is against his faction, it is said that 150 La Follette men have sent a letter to Chairman Cortelyou expressing a similar purpose to abide by the decision of the court in order that no harm shall come to the national ticket through the state dispute. This letter, it is said, was signed by four delegates to the national convention, 26 delegates to the state convention, members of county and town committees and others who are known as La Follette workers. The letter in part is as follows:

"The undersigned, supporters of Robert M. La Follette in his contests for the nomination for governor and his administration and the measures advocated by him, lamenting the present condition of the Republican party in Wisconsin and the consequent disquiet which it must bring to the President and to Republicans throughout the country, beg leave to assure you, and through you the President, that he need not fear the loss of the electoral vote of Wisconsin."

Then follows the promise to stand by the regular ticket, and in conclusion the signers say that the letter is sent for such time as Chairman Cortelyou may see fit whereby it will correct the groundless reports regarding the electoral vote of the state.

Arguments in the case are in progress before the supreme court. A decision is not expected until September 27.

DROUTH IN EUROPE.

Boston, Sept. 14.—A report to the American Board from Rev. J. S. Porter, its missionary in Schemmel, Bohemia, states that the whole heart of Europe, particularly Bohemia and Moravia, is suffering from the most severe drought within the memory of any one living. Potatoes and many other crops are a failure. The sugar beet crops are so light that many sugar factories will not be opened this year. Flour has increased from thirty hellers to forty hellers per kilogram, and milk is increased in price. Forest fires are of frequent occurrence. The Elbe is so low that for six weeks no steamers have been able to move, and in many places one can wade across the river.

Considerable long lost treasure is being found in the river bottom. Mills and factories stand idle and thousands who usually find employment on all sorts of boats on the Elbe are now out of work.

Bandits Located.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—The five bandits who held up a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway express train near Letts, Ia., have been located at Winfield, south of Columbus Junction. A specil train made up at Muscatine carrying a posse of armed men has gone in pursuit. The men were found hiding in a haystack by a farm hand.

Word has reached here that the special train carrying the armed posse has reached Winfield. As the bandits are said to have shotguns and rifles a fight is looked for.

Iroquois Theatre Reopened.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The Iroquois theatre, in which nearly 600 persons were burned and smothered to death on December 30, 1903, was reopened last night as a vaudeville playhouse. The theatre has been refitted at a cost of nearly $100,000 and constructed so as to meet every requirement of the law.

To Cure Uric Acid Diseases

Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic Ailments, simply send Name and Address for a Free Trial Treatment of this wonderful New Discovery—A Guaranteed Home Cure without usual expenses.

Free 68-Page Illustrated Book answers the question how you can get well—Write for both today.

To Readers of The Blade: If you or anyone you know of is suffering from a disease of the kidneys, the bladder or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get a free trial treatment of a

"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American specialist, Dr. Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. Send for it if you have Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric acid poison and its complications, stop all aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize and build up the entire constitution as to make you feel as healthy and strong as in your prime.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. Martha Coker, Tyler, Tex.; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mark Devean, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont., Can.; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Webster City, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kellspell, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2117 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so today sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

HALIFAX FIRE.

Blaze, Once Under Control, Breaks Out Afresh.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 19.—The dock fire, which started after midnight, and was under control at 3 o'clock, broke out again early today, and destroyed several warehouses and other buildings. The warehouses burned were fine new buildings, and the loss is now placed at $200,000.

At 10 o'clock the fire was still burning but under control. The firms burned out include Black Brothers & Company, hardware; Bryan & McDonald, wholesale tea merchants and Thomas Fordham, sail makers. The insurance on the property destroyed is estimated at about three-quarters of the loss.

The fire first started between Black Bros', store and the Fordham company's sail loft, on Pickford & Black's wharf, at about 12:45 a. m. The flames spread to Black Bros'. warehouse, where were large quantities of pitch, tar and ships' outfits. The work was made hazardous by the presence of a quantity of powder and dynamite upon Black Bros'. wharf, but the explosives were thrown overboard. Later the firmen were driven back by a series of explosions in the warehouse, caused by powder and chemicals. All the apparatus in the city was summoned, and the firemen were assisted by men from the barracks. In two hours the flames were thought to be under control. The loss was then estimated at $50,000, divided between Pickford & Black and Black Bros.

Several hours later the fire broke out in Black Bros'. large brick buildings, flames having worked their way through an elevator well, unknown to the firemen, and then extended to a large warehouse owned by Pickford & Black, and to their office building. These two structures were new, modern blocks of stone, and had a front on Water street about a quarter of a mile north of the scene of Thursday's fire.

Near the stone buildings were situated a number of wooden shops and stores, but the fire department was able to confine the fire to the area described by the two wharves and the buildings named.

The heaviest loss falls upon Pickford & Black, agents of a number of steamship lines and ship chandlers, who carried a large amount of supplies and other goods, and Black Bros. Besides Bryant & McDonald, wholesale tea dealers, and Thomas Fordham & Co., sail makers, several smaller concerns were burned out. G. C. Cook & Co.'s stock in a building adjoining Black Bros., was deluged with water, and H. H. Fuller & Co., hardware dealers, sustained considerable damage from smoke and water.

The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

There is a theory that the fire may have been of incendiary origin, as there had been no fire in the buildings on the wharves for 24 hours previous to the time its first broke out. The fire continued to burn during the afternoon, but was gradually drowned out.

AN AUTO'S WILD PLUNGE

Kills One and Hurts Three in Fall Over 30-Foot Precipice.

Ballwin, Mo., Sept. 17.—In endeavoring to turn out to avoid a farmer's wagon, an automobile containing two men and two women was precipit

BRIGHT FOR ROOSEVELT

Reports From All Over Country Indicate Victory.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Roosevelt is sure to be elected. This is the universal statement of every Republican leader and politician who has visited Washington during the past fortnight. This positive declaration coming from those living in such widely separated parts of the country is indicative of the statement made by Chairman Cortelyou some time ago, that the Republicans would be found equally alive and equally loyal to party, both in the west and the east. It is undeniably true that the President's letter of acceptance has done much to remove any feeling in the minds of the voters that while sincere and earnest, he lacked poise of temperament and was prone to act on impulse. It was unquestionably one of the strongest, if not the strongest, document ever written by a presidential nominee. By it, the Democrats have been placed in a position where they must definitely declare themselves on every issue or be accused of cowardice. It was stated a week ago, and promptly denied, that Judge Parker, alarmed at the management of his campaign, and displeased with the work of the national committee, would visit New York and give personal attention to his candidacy. The denial was made by Judge Parker's private secretary at Esopus. But Judge Parker did go to New York.

Despite every denial from those connected with the Democratic national committee the stories of dissension and discord between Chairman Taggart and Chairman Sheehan, of the executive committee, are true. These men have found it impossible to agree and constant friction has been the result. Realizing that unless some one is found capable and willing to take charge of the campaign, and seeing the almost utter impossibility of securing such a man, Judge Parker has decided to follow the example set by Grover Cleveland in 1892 and himself direct the movements of his candidacy. His visit to New York proves this.

There has unquestionably been much of encouragement to the Republicans in the election returns from both Vermont and Maine. The chief source of congratulation lies in the fact that in both states the greatest percentage of gain was shown in the country districts. As it has been realized from the commencement of the campaign, that in order to carry New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana and others of the so-called doubtful states, the full strength of the Republican vote in the agricultural districts would be necessary, the managers of the Republican campaign scrutinized with great care the vote in both of these New England commonwealths. When they found that the farmers had remained loyal to the party, knowing that the sentiment which prevailed in these states would prevail elsewhere, they immediately lost all apprehension as to the probability of carrying New York and at least a majority of the doubtful states. If the farmers of Vermont and Maine were all right, they knew that the farmers in other places would likewise be found voting the Republican ticket on election day. There has been no expectation, at any time, of making gains in Greater New York city, or in the larger cities in New York, or any of the other states. But it has been believed that outside of the cities a decided gain would be made, and this belief will undoubtedly prove true.

President Roosevelt will return to Washington about the 23d of this month, and remain here continuously until election day, when he will go to Oyster Bay and vote, hurrying back so as to reach Washington and receive returns at the White House on the same night. From the time he reaches here until the close of the campaign he will be exceedingly busy. Prominent leaders of the party from all parts of the country will be here to confer with him regarding the outlook in their own states, while Chairman Cortelyou is to be a frequent visitor. It is said by those who have seen the President recently at Oyster Bay that he is in the best of humor and spirits and expresses no apprehension as to the coming election.

THE LENA'S CREW.

Diplomatic Negotiations Regarding Their Disposal.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Negotiations between the American and Japanese governments regarding the disposition of the crew of the Russian armed transport Lena, while that vessel is interned at San Francisco, it is said, will take place in Tokio, the state department, of course, keeping Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, constantly informed of each step. Regarding the action of this government in permitting the Lena to disarm, Mr. Takahira said today:

"I took pleasure in cabling to my government the details of the Lena incident and the prompt action of the American government in the matter. While, of course, it is for my government to indicate its views in the matter, I doubt not that the promptness of the American officials will cause satisfaction to the authorities at Tokio.

"I received today a telegram from the Japanese consul general at San Francisco, denying that there had been the slightest friction between himself and the American officials. He asserts that he has never yet made any demand of any sort, but that the extent of his action was to make inquiry as to the probable course of this government. He tells me that he has sent a full mail report of his interviews with the collector of the port, and adds that his relations with that official are entirely cordial."

Announcement that Captain Berlinsky, commanding the Russian transport Lena at San Francisco, acquiesced in all the details of the process of disarmament prescribed by this government, and would proceed to take advantage of the permission, reached the navy department over night in a telegram from Rear Admiral Goodrich, commander-in-chief of the Pacific station. Captain Pillsbury, acting chief of the bureau of navigation, today transmitted copies of the instructions sent Admiral Goodrich to the secretaries of the departments of the treasury and of commerce and labor.

GOOD SHOOTING IN DARK

Men Behind Uncle Sam's Guns Practice Night Work.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Remarkable results have already been obtained in the naval target practice now going on in Menemesha Bight. The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in last spring's target practice broke all the world's records for rapidity and accuracy of fire, both with big and little guns. But this was daylight work under favorable conditions for good shooting. The big ships are now doing some extraordinary night shooting. The experience of the Russo-Japanese war has convinced the general board that in the future the great naval battles may be fought at night and it is certain that most of the torpedo work will be done in the hours of darkness. Hence it is believed to be essential to develop the gun pointers in night work, and already surprising results have been obtained in the practice in the night. Using her 8-inch guns, one of the battleships made 8 hits out of 9 shots at night. The target, distant about a mile, was illuminated by searchlight and the gunners used a special night sight. The ship from which this shooting was done was forging ahead in the open at ten knots.

An Italian Prince.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Official announcement to the American government of the birth of a son to the King of Italy at Turin last night came to the state department this morning in a cablegram from Pietro Cuneo, American consul at Turin.

BADGER'S PICTURE

Completes Collection of Secretaries of the Navy.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The navy department now has a complete set of pictures of the naval secretaries from the commencement of the government. For many years the portrait of Secretary Badger, of North Carolina, who was appointed secretary in 1841, could not be found, nor was there evidence that a photograph exisited from which a portrait could be taken. Several days ago Superintendent Charles W. Stewart, of the naval war records office and library, whilst searching a remote corner of a lumber room at the Naval academy, discovered, by chance, a portrait of this old-time cabinet officer. For years Mr. Stewart and other navy department officials had been looking for Badger's picture. When the history of North Carolina was written a few years ago, that state made request of the government for a portrait to be used in the volume, but the request was denied through inability to comply. Secretary Morton and other navy department officials are exceedingly pleased over Mr. Stewart's finding. The portrait has been hung in the reception room of the secretary of the navy and now keeps company with the portraits of other distinguished gentlemen who served in the same capacity. It is far superior to most of the portraits the department has of former secretaries. It is less protographic than many of the old paintings in the office of Secretary Morton and is framed in excellent taste. The picture lacks both the date of its execution and the name of the artist.

Beneath the picture is a plate giving the following information concerning the venerable North Carolinian:

"Hon. George E. Badger. Born, Newbern, N. C., 1775. Died, Raleigh, N. C., 1866. Major in War of 1812. Judge of Superior Court. Secretary of Navy 1841. United States Senator 1846 to 1854."

The portrait was painted when Mr. Badger was apparently not more than 50 years of age, and shows him as a remarkably fine-looking man. He is represented seated in a chair in an easy position, and that stiffness which characterizes the old portraits of most statesmen is lacking.

He is pictured as a round-faced man, with ruddy cheeks, a small dark moustache and large dark eyes, which have a kindly expression. His hair is dark, rather long and brushed back straight from his forehead, much after the style affected by Senator Dick. He wears a high pointed collar with open front. His costume is the traditional black broadcloth worn by all the statesmen of his time.

APPLY TO GOVERNMENT

For Information in Regard to the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The attention of Colonel Edwards, of the insular bureau, today was called to an advertisement appearing in the public press of the country offering to furnish reliable and exact information to securing remunerative employment with the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila. This advertisement states:

"This information cannot be obtained from Washington or any other source."

After reading it Colonel Edwards stated that all necessary data to enable one to make intelligent application for examination with a view to appointment in the insular government service would be promptly furnished, gratuitously, either by the insular bureau of the war department, at Washington, or by the United States civil service commission, also at Washington, upon request.

PLANS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Workmen to Be Supplied With Fresh Pure Water

Washington, Sept. 16.—R. M. Arango, a graduate of one of the American technical schools, has been appointed consulting engineer on the staff of Chief Engineer Wallace in the Panama canal construction. He is particularly charged to assist in building an aqueduct to supply the city of Panama with water. It also is proposed in the interest of the health of the employes to lay pipe lines to supply fresh and pure water to the great force of laborers at the Culebra Cut and other camps along the line of work. Chief Engineer Wallace has been making estimates of the cost of the work he already has done with the result that he feels safe in asserting that the cost of the canal construction can be greatly reduced below the French figures through the employment of modern, high grade American machinery as a substitute for manual labor.

TOMATOES IN ENGLAND.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Consul Stephens, writing from Plymouth, England, says:

"Over 100,000 packages of tomatoes are entering British ports weekly, and in addition the home crop is the heaviest known. Valencias have been selling at two shillings (48 cents) a case, and French tomatoes have been sold as low as 1 shilling 6 pence (36 cents) a crate. These prices, it is claimed, are altogether unprecedented in July. Tremendous quantities are expected to be on sale in September.

"Unfortunately, American tomatoes are not holding their own in this market. It is now almost impossible to go into a local store and purchase the American product. No complaint is made against the American tomato. It is readily admitted to be the equal if not the superior of any other, yet it is not on sale. Yesterday I called on several of the merchants and asked them the reason why the continental tomato was crowding out that from the United States. In nearly every instance the reply was the same: 'The London houses do not offer us the American product, and we sell mostly Italian and French products.'

"I would suggest to our American canning companies that this is a matter deserving attention and investigation.

PAYMENT OF $2,000,000

For Friars' Philippine Lands Authorized by War Department.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The first payment of $2,000,000 on account of the purchase of the friars' land in the Philippines, was today authorized by the war department. There has been on deposit in New York since last December the fund of $7,236,000 realized from the sale of bonds authorized to be issued in purchase of the friars' lands, and a draft for this first payment will be made on the Bank of England, which will pay over the money to the Sociedad Agricola del Ultramar. The completion of these purchases has been very much delayed, as great difficulties were experienced in securing a closer title from the friars, owing to the fact that in many cases the orders attempted to convey their lands to private individuals and business corporations to prevent their seizure at the time of the Philippine insurrection.

WHITE HOUSE PROGRAM

President Will Receive Many Distinguished Visitors This Week.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Next Friday, at 2:30 p. m., M. Jusserand, the ambassador of France, will present to the President at the White House, M. Picard, the head of the French commission to the St. Louis exposition. On Saturday afternoon in the east room of the White House the President will receive the delegates to the interparliamentary peace conference, which was held recently at St. Louis. Saturday night the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at a large dinner given in honor of the archbishop of Canterbury. The guests at the dinner will include members of the cabinet and other notable people in public and civil life.

The Circum-Baikal Railway.

Irkutsk, Sept. 20.—The work of rail laying between Kutuk and Baikal on the Circum-Baikal railway was completed September 18 and trains will begin to run over the road September 23.

REBUKED THE TRUST.

Armstrong Refused to Change Stamp Order.

New York, Sept. 20.—Although granted a hearing by Robert B. Armstrong, assistant secretary of the treasury, officials of the Tobacco trust were not able to secure the revocation of the order putting into effect the substitute stamp for the pink customs stamp on imported cigars.

Mr. Armstrong met the officials in the office of the collector of customs by direction of the President. The representatives of the Tobacco Trust were Secretary Joseph T. Wilcox, Julius Parker, counsel, and John B. Cobb, a director.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Cobb told Mr.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG

Armstrong that to call in the well known pinkish customs stamp would hurt the Trust's business; that the customs stamp as now printed was regarded as a guarantee by the government of the genuineness of imported cigars. They said the old stamp was a protection to the purchaser.

The trust's officials declared the matter had come up so suddenly that they were not informed of it.

"It has been before the treasury department for eight months," Mr. Armstrong replied. "I wish to tell you, gentlemen, that I am responsible for the order changing the stamps. I am not going to revoke my order. You will have to have it done by a higher authority. Before changing the stamp I saw Secretary Shaw and had his approval. I am positive he will not order me to reverse myself."

As the trust officials left a delegation of independent tobacco men came in to thank Mr. Armstrong and to ask him not to revoke his order.

For a number of years the manufacturers of cigars made in this country of tobacco imported from Cuba have labored under the disadvantage that a wide customs stamp, printed in red was bound about the boxes of imported cigars and was generally accepted by smokers as a certificate of merit, as it was the guarantee of the United States government that the cigars were imported.

The matter came to a head when the Tobacco Trust had acquired a majority of the cigar factories in Cuba. Since that time the entire independent tobacco trade of the United States has been working to have the customs stamp abolished. This effort failed as the treasury department wishes the boxes of imported cigars marked to prevent refilling or "box stuffing" by which unscrupulous dealers palm off domestic for imported cigars. The treasury department officials, however, were of the opinion that it was unjust to the independent American manufacturers and to the cigar and tobacco trade in general that the United States customs stamp should be utilized substantially as an advertisement. Consequently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong, in charge of the customs service, after months of careful consideration of the subject, and being convinced that the entire American trade, with the exception of the Tobacco Trust, favored a change in the stamp, recently issued an order that a new stamp should be prepared. This stamp will be inconspicuous in character, and will be placed on the bottom of the box, fully complying with the law, but of such design as not to constitute an advertisement of foreign made cigars. No sooner had the intelligence of this move been communicated to the trade than letters and telegrams from independent manufacturers and dealers, both in cigars and leaf tobacco, from all parts of the country, poured in on the treasury department, congratulating Mr. Armstrong on the change. There was but one note of opposition, and that was from the Tobacco Trust, which appealed to the President to have the order countermanded. The trust is still bringing all its influences to bear to prevent a change in the stamp.

PROUD OF COMRADESHIP

President Writes Letter to Spanish War Veterans.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—The first annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans commenced today at the World's Fair grounds. The following letter was received by the commander-in-chief, Captain Wm. E. English, from President Roosevelt.

"I thank you for your very kind and thoughtful invitation, and let me, at the outset, congratulate you and the Spanish-war veterans that you are commander-in-chief of. I wish it were in my power to be present and meet you and my other comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans. It would give me peculiar pleasure to do so. I would certainly be present if it were possible for me at this time to go anywhere, and the fact that it is impossible causes me genuine regret.

"The men who in '98 volunteered at their country's call show that they had in them the same spirit that actuated their fathers in '61. The task was easy and needed the exertion of but a fraction of this nation's gigantic strength, but the way it was done showed what the nation could do if the need was more urgent.

"My comradeship in the United Spanish War Veterans is something that I prize more highly than I can well say and I wish Godspeed to all at their first national encampment, as well as to their comrades who are unable to attend."

Following the reading of President Roosevelt's letter, short addresses were made by Harold C. McGrew, of Indianapolis; Col. Russell B. Harrison, of Indianapolis; Major J. C. Dusenbury, of Chicago; Judge Hamilton Ward, of Buffalo, and Captain J. A. Welch, of Trenton, Mass.

YALE GRADUATES 22,035

The Living Number 12,744; the Dead 9,291.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17.—The triennial catalogue of Yale university issued today, shows that there are 12,744 living graduates and 9,291 dead graduates of Yale, a total of 22,035. Of the academic department 6,957 are living and 7,245 dead, and of the scientific school 2,841 are living and 265 dead. The gain in living graduates for the university during the three years is 1,308 and 449 Yale graduates have died during that time. The triennial catalogue will hereafter be changed to a quinquennial and the next catalogue will not be issued until 1910.

THE RECORD SURPASSED

Labor Departments Find the Situation Encouraging.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The quarterly bulletin of the state department of labor, just issued, has this to say as to the situation in state and nation:

"In the first quarter of the year, owing to labor disputes, unusually cold and stormy weather, and less employment in a few industries, employment was very poor, but subsequently there was so much improvement that June and July actually surpassed the record year, 1902. Among approximately 100,000 wage earners in the various industries of the state, 137 per 1,000 were reported idle at the end of June, 1900, as compared with 145 in June, 1903 and 1902 respectively; for the close of July in 1902, 1903 and 1904 the respective ratios were 156, 178 and 148. The principal cause of this improvement was the phenomenal activity in construction work in the leading cities.

Conditions of employment in the entire country manifest some improvement, according to the latest statistics collected by the American Federation of Labor. In the September issue of the American Federationist, official magazine of the Federation, it is stated that among 85,450 members of 1,032 local unions making returns for July, 1.6 per cent were without employment at the close of the month, while a month earlier the 1,891 unions making returns reported 5.1 per cent of the membership as unemployed, and in July, 1903, the percentage of unemployed was 3.3.

Referring to strikes, the bulletin says that the two overshadowing disputes for the second quarter of this year were the masters and pilots' on the Great Lakes, and the New York clothing trades strike against the "open shop." It adds:

"In the latter dispute about 25,000 employes were directly concerned and probably as many more thrown out of employment for some part of the period of dispute, the total number of working days lost being estimated at more than one million. About one-half million days' time was lost by the 1,000 masters and pilots and the 10,000 other marine workmen from New York state affected by the former's dispute with the Lake Carriers' association.

The total number of workers directly concerned in disputes begun in April, May and June, was 39,500, and the aggregate number of work days lost was 1,023,063. Twenty of the 43 disputes resulted in favor of the employers, and only five in favor of the employes, while nine were compromised. The compromises were all made upon demands for increased wages, which was still the leading cause for disputes. The employers were almost uniformly successful in the disputes involving trade unionism."

THE MAPLES LYNCHING.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 15.—The grand jury which has been investigating the Horace Maples lynching of a few days ago today returned indictments against Mayor T. W. Smith, of this city, and Sheriff A. D. Rodgers, as well as ten members of the mob. The mayor and sheriff are charged with dereliction of duty in not suppressing the mob. The announcement of the indictments created the wildest excitement here and further trouble is feared.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 15.—Company K left here at 12:30 p. m. for Huntsville. Other local militiamen have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service there.

The militia goes by orders of the governor. There is much excitement at Huntsville over the action of the grand jury in indicting a number of prominent citizens in connection with the recent lynching of Horace Maples, colored. An officer of the National Guard says that he does not know the exact purpose of the governor's order, but thinks that the troops will be used to prevent a possible attempt on the part of their friends to rescue any of the alleged lynchers who may be arrested.

After the report of the jury was read, Juror Charles P. Lane addressed the court saying:

"If the grand jury in their wisdom and discretion see fit to impeach the high sheriff of Madison county, and his honor, the mayor of the city of Huntsville, for failure to discharge their duty, therefore we ask your honor for a full and complete instruction in all formalities and specifications so that we may avoid errors, irregularities or technicalities."

This speech created a sensation and forecast the jury's verdict, which was made public several hours later. It is feared the trouble will come when an attempt is made to serve the warrants and lodge the prisoners in jail. In fact open threats have been made that if certain persons are arrested, their friends will take them out of jail. Nobody had been arrested up to 1:30 p. m. The militia, it is said, will be stationed around the jail immediately upon their arrival, and this seems to indicate that warrants will not be made until that time.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Today, the third anniversary of the death of President McKinley, was noted with deep sorrow in his home city. A wreath of flowers came from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, early in the day and was taken to the tomb and laid on the casket. Other floral tributes arrived on later trains. Mrs. McKinley visited the tomb during the morning to place fresh flowers on the casket. Her condition shows little change, except that physically she is stronger. The improved physical condition began with recovery from the acute attack sustained in California and interrupted by the Buffalo tragedy, has continued since recovery from the first shock and she is now better than she had been for some years before the President's death. While she takes a deeper interest in personal and general affairs, she seldom leaves her home except for the drives taken almost daily. Many old friends visit her from time to time and she appears to find great pleasure in their company.

TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 14.—"Good luck to you, from Theodore Roosevelt," is the autograph of the chief executive on a photograph which the proud father of twenty-five children received yesterday. He is S. P. Swartwood, a railroader, of Mountain Top, near here.

A few days ago, having read some of the race-suicide utterances, he sent to President Roosevelt a list of his children and their birthdays.

"I am the father of twenty-five children, and I have eleven grandchildren," he wrote. "If Providence permits, my sons and myself will all cast our votes for Roosevelt and Fairbanks Nov. 8." There are five sons able to vote. Swartwood was married in 1871, when he was eighteen and his wife fourteen. Until the last seven years they have had a baby almost every year. There were two sets of twins in the twenty-five children.

PATENT RECORD BROKEN.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The applications for patents during the last fiscal year broke all previous records, according to the annual report of the commissioner of patents made public today. There were 50,521 applications for mechanical patents and 2,554 applications for trademarks.

There were 31,979 patents and 2,213 trademarks granted. The total receipts of the office were $1,663,880; expenditures, $1,460,124.

Quiet at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 20.—As no visitors had engagements at Sagamore Hill today the President and Mrs. Roosevelt left home early for a boating excursion on the sound. Already several important engagements have been made by the President to be met after he returns to Washington.

CRANK AFTER PRESIDENT

Intercepted by Officers on Way to Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 20.—A man who is regarded by the secret service officers and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank, was apprehended here shortly before noon today. He is J. E. Reeves, a medium sized, roughly attired man about 40 years of age. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill when he was arrested. He told Officer Tyree, who apprehended him, that he wanted to see the President on important business. Believing from the man's manner that he was insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination. To the justice Reeves said that six years ago he died in a Jersey city hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message for President Roosevelt, which he was directed to deliver personally. He refused to say what the nature of the message was as he declared he could communicate it to no one but the President. He declared to the justice, however, that he had written a book on his experiences in heaven which he desired to have published, as he was satisfied millions could be made out of it. The President, he said, undoubtedly would join with him in securing the publication of the work and that was one reason why he wished to have a talk with him.

Reeves, who talked as if he had enjoyed some educational advantages, said he was a resident of Baltimore. He had gone from that city to Hagerstown, Md., and then to Washington to see the President. Learning there that President Roosevelt was in Oyster Bay, Reeves returned to Baltimore and made his way to Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, and Hempsted, L. I. He arrived here today from Hempstead. He had in his pockets two dollars in cash and some unimportant papers, but no weapons.

Justice Franklin, after the examination, being convinced that the man was insane, and very likely dangerous, deputized one of the secret service men to take him to Minola, where a formal inquiry into his mental condition will be held.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Two Thousand Jews Engage in Disturbances.

London, Sept. 20.—The Day of Atonement was marked in London by serious rioting in the Jewish quarter of the east end. Over 2,000 Jews engaged in a disturbance and nearly three hundred police had to be called out before the disorder was quelled.

The trouble arose over the action of non-conforming members of a Social-Democratic Jewish club at Spitalfields, situated in the heart of a district containing about 20,000 Jewish inhabitants. The Socialists openly paraded in disregard of the fasting injunction and made a celebration with wines at the club house. The Orthodox Jews were angered and surrounded the club house and stoned it. The Socialists threw bottles at the crowd, and soon the two of the narrow streets in the vicinity became choked by a fighting mob.

Ambulances were called out and the doctors had many minor cases to attend to. Finally the police quelled the disturbance, cordoned off the streets in the disturbed area, and made several arrests. Excited groups of orthodox Jews, however, continued to parade the streets and the houses of several Socialist Jews were stoned.

DOLLAR BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Finder Hurls It Above Heads of Scores of Claimants.

New York, Sept. 17.—In front of the Flatiron building, Twenty-third street and Broadway, a well dressed man found a one dollar bill on the sidewalk. Just a second too late a man with tramp written all over him reached down, but he was determined not to lose so much money without an argument.

In a few moments there were more than a score of claimants, men, women and children. The crowd increased and swept out over the trolley tracks, and Policeman Dunway could not disperse it.

"If all of you own it, here it is," shouted the finder, and he tossed the bill in the air. A hundred hands reached up, but one of the air currents for which the Flatiron corner is famous caught the bill and carried it far over the crowd. A small newsboy caught it and disappeared in Madison Square park.

PARKER IS AN EXPERIMENT

So Say Democrats Who Will Vote for Roosevelt.

Special Telegram to The Blade

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 20.—McEldin Dun, of this city, Democratic member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, gave a statement to the local press the other day to the effect that he would vote for Roosevelt this fall. He declared Parker an experiment. Yesterday Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, who for the past 60 years has voted naught but the Democratic ticket, made a statement that he would vote for Roosevelt. General Piatt, who is one of the most prominent Democrats in Western Ohio, was the possible nominee of his party at its last state convention. He dubs Parker an experiment.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

160,000 Acres of Red Lake Indian Reservation to Be Sold.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The commissioner of the general land office yesterday announced that beginning October 3, at Crookston, Minn., a public sale would be conducted of 160,000 acres of surplus lands of the Red Lake Indian reservation. Originally there were 256,000 acres of such lands, the remainder having been disposed of at a sale last June. The tracts will be sold to the highest bidder in quarter section lots, the minimum price being $4 per acre, with the requirements that the lands must be homesteaded after purchase.

COMMANDED TO MOVE ON

"Before Day Club" Creates Excitement in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 19.—At Prattville, just across the Alabama river, a "Before Day Club," composed of negroes, has been organized. The first indication of its existence was the stopping of a white planter on a road by a party of armed negroes. He was notified to move on and not stop again. There is considerable excitement.

LEGALLY DEAD.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16.—Decreed legally dead by the probate court last May, Mary Ann Gilbert, formerly of this city, yesterday presented proof of her existence in life to Judge Cleaveland, through United States Consul-General Ozmun, of Stuttgart, Germany, and also entered claim for her share of the estate of $80,000 left by her brother, the late Charles B. Gilbert.

With the acceptance of her proof by Judge Cleaveland, in the probate court next Monday, Miss Gilbert will receive about $15,000, no opposition being offered by other relatives.

In 1883 Miss Gilbert went to Bombay and has spent most of the time since then travelling about the world.

FREE THINKERS MEET.

Over Five Thousand Delegates in Assembly.

Rome, Sept. 20.—The congress of Free Thinkers assembled here today at the Roman college erected by Pope Gregory XIII. The event assumed special importance, this being the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power of the popes and also on account of the recent Franco-Vatican conflict. There were over 5,000 delegates present, the Frenchmen alone numbering about 1,000, including official delegations from the cities of Paris, Lyons and Dijon. Spain had 300 representatives, chiefly republicans from Caladonia. Ten delegates came from America, including Dr. Moncur D. Conway, of New York, representing the secular society of the United States; Dr. J. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, and Prof. Mangasar M. Mangarsian, of Chicago. Professor Sergi presided and delivered an address which was warmly applauded, glorifying the triumphs of science over superstition. He hailed the fall of temporal power, condemned Catholicism as prehistoric and protested against war, ending with advocating an indissoluble alliance of nations and the universal brotherhood of the peoples. Prof. Hackel, of Jana University, brought the greetings of the German Free Thinkers.

Professor Berthelot, the French scientist, who is ill, sent an address, which was read by Professor Buisson, of the Sorbone University. The paper of Professor Berthelot was greeted with outbursts of enthusiam, which were continued by the band playing Garibaldi's march and the Marseillaise, the socialists singing the workingman's hymn and the waiving of flags.

Dr. Henry Maudsley was appointed honorary president for England, Professor Haekel honorary president for Germany, Professor Berthelot for France, Professor Salmeron, the Spanish republican leader, for Spain, and Professor Ardigo Lommroso for Italy. When the elections were concluded the delegates marched in procession to the walls of Rome and hung wreaths on the spot where the Italian troops made a breach and entered the city in 1870.

MUST REMAIN IN 'FRISCO

Men of Lena Cannot Leave City During the War.

Washington, Sept 19.—Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific station, has telegraphed the navy department that he has forwarded by mail a full report of the agreement into which Captain Berlinsky, of the Russian vessel Lena, for the parole of the officers and crew of that ship. This provides for their freedom of the city of San Francisco but they may not go beyond the boundaries of the city during the continuance of the present war and on no conditions can be permitted to return to Russia except upon the conclusion of an agreement on that point between the governments of Russia and Japan which will relieve the United States of any responsibility.

Student Campaign Manager.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 17.—Claude A. Thompson, a senior law student in the University of Michigan, has been appointed chairman of the department of Michigan and Ohio of the Republican College League. He also has been made one of the three members of the general campaign committee.

WEATHER TOO COOL,

Delaying Maturity of Late Crops, Says Report.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While the weather conditions of the week ending 8 a. m. September 19, were generally favorable for gathering crops in nearly all districts, low night temperatures in the more northerly portions have delayed the maturity of late crops, and some suffering from drought is reported from the Ohio and lower Missouri valleys and portions of the southern states. Frosts occurred as far south as Oklahoma and Tennessee, but little or no damage resulted, except to tender vegetation in the central valleys and to unmatured crops in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. An unusually severe rain and wind storm caused considerable damage on the 14th and 15th in portions of New England and the Middle Atlantic states. The conditions were generally favorable in California, but drought was injurious in Oregon and no rain fell in Washington.

Late corn is maturing rapidly in the western portion of the belt, but the crop is ripening slowly in the eastern and central sections and needs ten to twenty days of favorable conditions to be safe from frost. While damaging frosts occurred in portions of the upper Mississippi valley, and a considerable portion of the crop was damaged in Wisconsin and some on lowlands in parts of Minnesota and Iowa, the aggregate frost damage in the last named states was not serious. Cutting is now general in all sections.

Spring wheat harvest is practically completed, except in the northern portion of North Dakota, and threshing is well advanced in Minnesota and South Dakota, half done in Washington, and nearing completion in Nebraska, but delayed by rain in eastern North Dakota.

Complaints of cotton shedding, are still received from the eastern section and the northern portion of the western section of the cotton belt, but reports of rust are not so general. Except in North Carolina, the staple is opening rapidly in all districts, in some localities prematurely, and picking is general, although delayed by rain in portions of Texas, from which state, as well as from Georgia, scarcity of pickers is reported. Dry weather is causing injury to late cotton generally in the central and eastern sections, and a light or no top crop is indicated in the central and western districts, while worms and caterpillars are causing injury in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina. In Texas the boll weevils continue as damaging in southwestern, coast, central, eastern and a number of northern counties as the advancement of the season permits.

A light and inferior crop of apples is indicated in a majority of the states of the central valleys, but in Michigan and Ohio and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, as well as in New England, this fruit is plentiful, especially in the last named section, where a crop of fine quality is promised. High winds of the 14th and 15th caused much damage to apples in portions of the middle Atlantic and New England states.

Some late potatoes were damaged by frost in Wisconsin; rot is increasing in Pennsylvania and portions of Minnesota and causing some damage in New York and New England, while blight continues in Michigan. Otherwise the outlook for potatoes is promising and a fair to good crop is indicated.

Plowing for fall seeding has been delayed by dry soil in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys, Nebraska, Indian Territory and Georgia, and rain is needed in Michigan for germination. Elsewhere plowing is well under way, and seeding is general in most sections, some of the early sown wheat beginning to show green in Illinois.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Sept. 17.—Bradstreet's review says:

While there are diverse movements in domestic and foreign trade, the tendency as a whole is for improvement along conservative lines. Buoyancy in the stock market, possibly largely manipuated, and the strength of cereal prices are factors stimulating to trade, but the advance of the fall season, with cooler weather in some sections, and the prospect of good returns to the agricultural interests, despite the heavy shortage in the wheat yielded, are all elements tending to encourage buying. The feeling in many lines is that as the season advances and the corn crop situation becomes clearer the need of additional reorders will result in a fair volume of trade, comparing better with fall business with a year ago than did last spring's trade with the corresponding period of 1903. Railway earnings reflect a heavy traffic, roads already reporting indicating a gain of 3.4 per cent over last August, and the best ever recorded for that month.

Telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate a fair expansion in western trade, though buying from the corn-growing sections is still cautious. Trade is more brisk at nearly all Pacific coast points, though San Francisco wholesale trade is rather smaller than expected. Southern trade advices are best from the section east of the Mississippi.

The iron and steel industry likewise betrays irregularity. There is a better tone in raw materials generally, though prices are not notably changed. Resumptions of finishing mills and furnaces are numerous, but against this are to be noted shutdowns of leading harvesting concerns and car-building interests. Reductions in prices of finished steel have brought forth little new business at the east, but plates and structural material are reported selling better at the west.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 15 numbered 67, against 191 last week, 176 in the like week in 1903, 182 in 1902, 158 in 1901 and 183 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the week numbered 23, as against 14 last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 20.—Close.—Nice gains in wheat values were indicated today. The close was strong. The factors responsible were the wet weather in northwest and fears of a cold wave with frosts accompanying it.

The pits became fearful that much damage might result should their fears be realized, and consequently began re-establishing the lines let go yesterday. Some buying on the foreigners' account was also developed. The small increase in available supplies, as compared with that of a year ago was also a factor in the day's business. The government report was very conservative in tone and gave neither element any argument. The returns were indicated to be quite large, but the amounts grading up to requirements were noticeably small.

Wheat started out strong on a bad weather situation, over night, northwest. December led off with a clean gain of 1¼c, with May following closely. Cash and September were up 1c.

The high values at the opening were responsible for a large number of buying orders being placed. Some reinstating by longs, of lines disposed of yesterday was reported also. The advance, however, was cut short, other interests deeming it best spot to sell on, and consequently offerings became quite free. The support was not equal to the occasion and values began to sag.

Cables were lower, Liverpool indicating a decline of ½ penny. The demand was poor. Northwest was weak on the continued liberal receipts. Southwest wheat was moving quite freely.

Clearances were 58,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts today were 1,000,000 bushels, against 891,000 last week and 1,074,000 last year; shipments were 516,000 bushels, against 658,000 and 550,000.

Corn started out strong. Advances of 1c were indicated in the cash, December and May. The weather map shows a cold wave developing in the northwest, which has caused some fear for the safety of the crop in the western belt. The values reflect the fears in the pits. Noon prices eased off, but yet remain above last night's level. Cables were lower. Receipts were fair. Trade is sluggish.

The close was strong. Sharp gains were indicated in all options. The corn pit was a strong factor influencing the course of all grains. The crowd was bullish on the predictions of bad weather and the very conservative tone of the government report. Some foreign buying was reported The upward tendency was checked by the increase in available supplies.

Clearances were 109,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts today were 682,000 bushels, against 970,000 last week and 934,000 a year ago. Shipments were 369,000 bushels, against 385,000 and 506,000.

Despite the bearish effect of the visible supply, oats ruled firm at the opening and indicated some advances. The market was reflecting the strength in corn and was not inclined to ease off. Receipts were fair. The demand was inactive and bore a hesitating aspect.

The closing was only a reflection of the forces at work in the other grains. It was firm with gains indicated in all options. Some buying was reported, but it was on a small scale.

Clearances were 30,000 bushels.

Clover seed was steady but quiet. The opening, however, indicated some slight recessions. Later with an improvement in the demand, values worked higher. Receipts were fair.

The seed element was fearful of weather results and commenced buying. Values consequently shot upward. The final levels showed substantials had been made in all months. Some nice sales were reported.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sept. 20 Close.	Sept. 19 Close.
Wheat—						
Cash	$1.15	$1.13⅝	$1.13	$1.13⅝	$1.12	
Sept	1.13	1.13⅝	1.13	1.13¾	1.12	
Dec	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅜	1.13	
May	1.15?	1.15⅝	1.14¼	1.15⅛	1.14⅛	
Corn—						
Cash	....	....	....	56½	55⅜	
Sept	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	56½	
Dec	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝	47⅞	
May	49½	50	49½	50	48½	
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	....	32¼	32¼	
Sept	32½	....	....	32½	32¼	
Dec	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¼	
May	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	35¾	
Cloverseed—						
Cash	....	....	....	7.12½